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RECENT WOOL IMPORTS LESS THAN A YEAR AGO

63,000,000 Pounds Entered during January and February—Rush Caused by Anticipation of Emergency Tariff

The rush to get wool inside the customs districts of the United States in anticipation of a tariff duty is largely responsible for the heavy imports of wool during the months of January and February, when the quantity received amounted to more than 63,000,000 lbs. The very interesting fact brought out by a study of the wool import trade of the United States during the past year, however, is that the actual imports for January and February were nearly 3,000,000 lbs. less than for the same period of 1920.

During the month of February a number of hurried shipments of wool were made to the United States from Australia, according to a report from the American consul at Melbourne. The steamer *Canadian Prospector* carried 16,276 bales weighing about 4,821,175 lbs. The approximate value of this single consignment was over $2,000,000 (converted rate $4.86). This shipment was made to Seattle with the understanding that the wool would be entered immediately. On the other hand, the Review of the River Plate states that more than half of the Argentine wool exports for the month of January was shipped to the United States, 15,927 bales weighing about 14,748,402 lbs. This indicates the extent of American operations in that country.

Consumption Much Less.

Although our wool imports during the first two months of the current year were large our consumption during the same two months is estimated at 56% less than during the corresponding months of 1920. The consumption of wool in the United States during the first two months of 1920 amounted to 136,400,000 lbs. as compared with the estimated consumption of 60,000,000 lbs. during the same months of 1921. The wool imports of the United States dropped from 41,000,000 lbs. in January, 1920, to 25,000,000 in February, but rose again to 53,000,000 lbs. in April. In May of the same year there was a decided slump in the world wool markets and our imports fell to 13,000,000 lbs. Since that time there have been rather wide fluctuations in the import figures.

Imports for the first five months of 1920 were 165,158,530 lbs. as compared with 89,766,670 lbs. for the remaining seven months. This makes a total of 254,925,209 lbs. The total exports for the same period were 9,050,436 lbs., leaving a net import of 245,874,773 lbs. This is exclusive of wool

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Receipts of live stock during the week under review were considerably less than for the previous week. Prices, however, showed no gains except on certain classes of sheep. The price spread between light and heavy hogs narrowed. Demand for all classes of fresh meats continued dull, and the markets were generally weak (p. 210).

Wheat prices took a temporary upward trend, checking the declines of the past three weeks. Markets for corn changed but little (p. 219).

Fruit and vegetable prices held generally steady under lessening shipments of the old crop. Trading was dull at most points (p. 214).

Butter markets were reported as fairly steady due mostly to light supplies. Cheese prices indicated a lack of steadiness following the recent declines (p. 213).

Hay markets continued dull. Small receipts were the largest factor in sustaining prices. Feed markets were extremely weak, with pasturage checking demand and production more than ample to meet requirements (p. 216).

Demand for clover and grass seed slackened during the week. Late-sown crops are now commanding attention (p. 218).

Cotton prices advanced for the first time in several weeks, spot and futures both recording an upward trend (p. 224).

EGG BREAKAGE GREATLY REDUCED BY BETTER PACKING.

Use of Stronger Containers and Specially Built Refrigerator Cars Other Main Factors.

During the past year considerable improvement has been noted in the condition of eggs on arrival at the eastern terminal markets. There is less bad order and breakage than resulted formerly, particularly during the war period.

Much of this improvement is no doubt due to the fact that shippers realize the importance of a good filler and are now able to obtain a better grade of filler and a better made egg case than has been possible heretofore. Naturally this lessens breakage, and shipments of eggs arrive at destination in better condition.

However, the fact that there is less breakage than formerly is due not only to the use of better fillers and stronger cases, but also to the apparent disposition of shippers, particularly on the West Coast, to give more careful attention to the proper stowing or loading of cars. They have come

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PRODUCE REPORTS VALUABLE IN PROPER MARKETING.

Bureau Specialists Outline Best Methods to Study Market Reports—Price Records Should be Watched.

Figures are not dull reading when they represent a cash balance in one's favor. They are equally as interesting when they show a way to profit or saving.

How may the hundreds of thousands who read the official produce reports get the most out of the quotations? Many have written to say that gain was received.

How was it done? Chiefly by assisting the judgment of the producer and giving him a greater degree of confidence. The holder who knows what prices have been and what they are on a country-wide basis is in a position to judge what they ought to be for his own produce. The better the figures are understood, the stronger the basis for opinion and judgment.

"How can I get the most for my produce?" asks the grower.

"Where can I buy the best and cheapest?" demands the dealer.

The answer to both questions may be partly found in the price record, although no producer or dealer would attempt to rely wholly on quotations. He must have in mind also all the related items of news, including size and quality of the crop and of competing crops, by sections. He should follow closely the changes of weather and conditions of transportation, and developments of industry affecting the general buying power of the public.

Reports Equalize Markets.

Is there a large and fine California onion crop and a short crop in the East? The invitation to shippers and to eastern buyers is evident and soon the price level rises in the West and storage begins in the East. Are prices of standard varieties of apples lower in New England country shipping points than in the Middle States and the West? Soon the quotations of New England stock begin to appear in western markets where prices are higher than usual because of crop shortage; other sections formerly buying western apples take eastern stock and the price becomes more nearly uniform, but meanwhile shippers and buyers who realize the situation first, secure some advantage.

Differences in prices between sections of the country are far less than they were two or three seasons ago when potato prices, for instance, were far apart in States located in the same section like Michigan and Wisconsin. This season a difference of 25¢ per 100 lbs. would often cover fairly well the

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Live Stock and Meats

PRICE SPREAD NARROWS BETWEEN LIGHT AND HEAVY HOGS.

Receipts of All Classes Materially Under Those of Previous Week—Prices Fluctuate.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

Marketing of live stock for the week ending Mar. 26 was contracted materially because of the uncertainty prevailing during the first half of the period as to the outcome of the packing-house labor controversy and because of the price declines of the week previous.

Ten markets received during the week a total of only about 139,300 cattle, a decrease of nearly 40,000 from the week previous and approximately 59,000 less than the same week last year.

The hog run at 10 markets for the week totaled only 373,200, decreases of 88,200 and 255,800 from the previous week and a year ago, respectively.

The sheep supply at 10 markets at about 221,200 head was 42,100 less than the preceding week, but still 65,600 in excess of the corresponding week last year.

Prices Fluctuate Sharply.

Because of the uncertain labor situation a nervous feeling prevailed in all departments of the trade, with some sharp price fluctuations shown from day to day. Plain heavy steers and veal calves suffered irregular declines at most points under review. The spread between light and heavy hog values, which was considered illogically wide a week earlier, contracted somewhat. Lamb values, particularly on desirable light and handy weights suitable for belated Easter orders and general trade requirements, advanced.

Cattle.—Unevenness marked the week's cattle trade, with the general price trend lower. Kansas City was an exception, sharply higher prices prevailing there early in the week, followed by about equal declines toward the close. A slow and lower dressed-beef trade both at eastern centers and Chicago was a depressing feature. Declines were effected in the face of light receipts, small supplies being offset by other bearish influences.

Beef Steers Lower at Chicago.

The beef-steer market worked 25¢ to 50¢ lower at Chicago, but Kansas City quoted closing price levels about the same as a week earlier. This movement narrowed materially the margin between the Chicago and Kansas City markets. At other Missouri River markets closing prices were weak to a quarter lower at the close of the week. Plain heavy bullocks were penalized at all points, while lightweights, which were in relatively much the best call, escaped with very little decline. Top beef steers at Chicago brought $10.60, only 15¢ under the year's top. These steers averaged 1,093 lbs. Sales of heavy bullocks above $10 were comparatively few at that point.

Kansas City and East St. Louis reported $10 tops on beef steers, with the top at Omaha $9.75. Bulk of beef steers sold at Chicago around $8.50 to $9.75, with most sales at the other markets at $8.25 to $9.25.

Texas and Oklahoma cattle arrived in comparatively liberal numbers at Kansas City, and that market also received a fair supply of Colorado pulp-fed cattle. The annual movement of Texas grass steers to Kansas and more northern pastures, which a few weeks ago promised to be unusually light this spring because of high freight rates and a shortage of 2-year old Texas cattle, will not, it is believed, be greatly increased by reason of the announcement of a 35% reduction in cattle rates between southwestern points and pasture areas northward.

Pennsylvania Fed Cattle Moving.

Reports from the Lancaster, Pa., feeding district indicate a broad movement of fed cattle from that section to eastern killing centers. This is a seasonal movement which tends to cut down eastern demand at Chicago and other western markets.

Fat cows and heifers sold relatively high during the week, good and choice cows at Chicago selling around $7 to $8.25. While beef steers dropped to lower price levels, cows and heifers held steady at Chicago and advanced 15¢ to 25¢ at Kansas City and East St. Louis.

The cutting off of special Easter demands and the turning of consumers from relatively high-priced veal to cheaper meats, together with more liberal calf receipts, forced veal calves sharply lower at all points. Prices declined $1.50 to $2 at Chicago and worked weak to $1 lower at the Missouri River markets. Kansas City reported a broad demand for stock calves, which held up weighty kinds in the face of a decline in vealers.

Stocker-Feeder Trade Slow.

Country buyers were timid about taking on stocker and feeder cattle. The labor controversy was a disturbing factor early in the week, and with lower beef steer prices later, there was very little trading on country account at any of the leading market centers. Stocker and feeder steers declined 25¢ to 50¢ at Chicago and Omaha, but light supplies held prices about steady at other points.

Chicago reported continued country outlet for a limited number of choice meaty steers and a Wisconsin feeder bought a load of steers at $10 which would have brought virtually as much from killers. Most of the stocker and feeder steers at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha sold around $7.25 to $8.50. Feeders in a position to do so continue to

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FRESH MEAT MARKETS REPORTED GENERALLY WEAK AND DULL.

Close of Lenten Season Fails to Increase the Consumptive Demand for Any Class.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

General weakness pervaded all fresh meat markets during the week ending Mar. 26, and, with the exception of pork lions at Boston and lamb at Chicago, closing prices were the lowest for the week. Although the lenten season closed with the week end there has been no improvement in the demand for any class of meats.

Beef.—With daily receipts only moderate, demand was very narrow and beef supplies accumulated. Hinds and ribs continued in relatively good demand, while rattles were a drug on the market. Barring an advance of 50c on cow beef at Boston the tendency was decidedly downward. Closing prices elsewhere were 50c to $1 lower than Monday, with most markets reporting a carryover both in coolers and cars on track. An improved demand for bulls at Chicago was reflected in an advance of 50c at that market. Eastern markets were weak, and unevenly lower at the close, New York showing the greatest declines. Although Jewish holidays affected the demand for kosher beef eastern markets held steady at the previous week's close. Chicago, however, showed a decline of $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Choice Veal Still Scarce.

Veal.—Choice veal was scarce at all markets. On the few small lots offered prices were firm to slightly higher than a week ago. Barring New York, where they advanced $1, the tendency on lower grades was downward. Philadelphia was the weakest spot, declines of $5 to $6 from Monday's level being reported. There was practically no demand after midweek. Chicago closed $1 to $2 under a week ago.

Lamb.—The first offerings of genuine spring lamb for the season, were reported at Chicago and the demand exceeded the supply. Prices ranged from $9 to $10 per head. Weights ranged from 28 to 30 lbs. Barring the demand for genuine spring lamb, the last week of Lent had no stimulating effect on demand for the general run of receipts. Sharp and uneven declines featured the New York market after midweek

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 26.

Price per 100 lbs.

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	254	$9.84	241	$9.53	241	$9.74	232	$10.02	239	$9.32	247	$9.80	243	$9.80	242	$9.97	247	$14.94
E. St. Louis	193	11.28	200	10.69	197	10.31	208	10.42	212	10.58	210	10.44	203	10.58	204	10.40	202	15.78
Kansas City	226	10.14	219	10.12	239	9.50	229	9.73	237	9.76	255	9.65	230	9.82	233	9.82	228	15.16
Omaha	255	10.02	258	9.52	269	9.28	248	9.74	260	9.52	250	9.52	256	9.54	251	9.53	232	14.73
S. St. Paul	226	10.05	224	9.91	235	9.34	224	9.73	229	9.68	232	9.64	229	9.68	231	9.66	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Mar. 26.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	62,652	18,689	43,963	93,870	39,823	54,047	82,546	23,021	59,525
East St. Louis	12,450	2,910	5,589	50,713	26,267	20,381	4,365	139	2,987
Indianapolis [1]	8,886	4,662	4,357	33,223	16,207	14,852	800	247	391
Kansas City	29,770	8,886	16,343	24,081	2,875	16,321	32,557	1,919	27,658
Oklahoma City	5,724	3,010	3,176	7,224	470	6,710	249	284	68
Omaha	23,007	9,433	13,574	49,174	16,268	32,905	41,479	6,666	34,813
St. Joseph [1]	9,830	3,618	6,432	19,297	3,596	15,230	23,866	5,346	17,345
St. Paul	18,797	7,893	11,110	37,167	9,115	27,535	6,314	2,383	3,665
Sioux City	8,961	5,746	4,689	28,680	11,421	15,340	2,115	.....	2,112
Wichita [1]	6,216	4,812	1,022	4,717	388	4,243	1,001	961	40
Total	186,293	69,659	110,155	348,146	126,430	208,068	195,292	40,966	148,604
Previous week [2]	230,255	87,729	132,839	439,963	147,714	282,898	226,799	62,704	163,803

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 25. [2] Not including Oklahoma City.

with slight downward tendency at other eastern points. Chicago gained $1 to $2 on light weight lamb of the better grades, while New York declined a like amount on all grades.

Mutton.—With the exception of New York there was marked improvement in the demand for mutton at eastern centers. Compared with the previous week's close Boston and Philadelphia advanced $1 to $2 while New York declined a like amount. Receipts and demand at Chicago were about equal and no change was recorded.

Pork.—Eastern fresh pork trade was uneven and prices fluctuated considerably. Boston held Monday's advance and gained $1.50 during the week. Other eastern markets were weak with daily declines in which Monday's advances were lost. Conditions at the close were weak and the trend lower. Although Chicago had a surplus of shipped-in stock which had been carried over from the previous week, local cut loins and butts were firm to slightly higher. Monday's advances were held and closing prices were $1 above a week ago.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Mar. 25.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,624	.....	1,654
East St. Louis	2,214	1,909	139
Fort Worth	1,668	2,790	1,558
Indianapolis	579	151	.....
Kansas City	8,500	2,645	1,553
Oklahoma City	1,965	107	183
Omaha	6,308	116	518
St. Joseph	1,310	555	459
St. Paul	5,562	3,609	149
Sioux City	4,427	967	.....
Wichita	3,416	388	.....
Total	**41,573**	**13,237**	**6,213**
Previous week [1]	47,497	15,545	6,069
Same week last year	43,862	16,617	12,552
State destination:			
Arizona	7	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	227
Illinois	4,329	3,359	539
Indiana	1,251	389	.....
Iowa	8,971	3,865	201
Kansas	8,022	704	.....
Kentucky	828	.....	.....
Maryland	94	.....	.....
Michigan	369	231	.....
Minnesota	1,061	573	119
Missouri	3,741	2,880	762
Nebraska	2,807	381	1,242
New Jersey	27	.....	.....
New York	80	145	.....
North Dakota	1,010	.....	.....
Ohio	1,775	.....	678
Oklahoma	2,164	710	183
Pennsylvania	157	.....	.....
South Dakota	716	.....	.....
Tennessee	25	.....	.....
Texas	1,855	.....	1,558
Virginia	220	.....	252
West Virginia	410	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,654	.....	452
Total	41,573	13,237	6,213

[1] Not including Oklahoma City.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Mar. 25.	Mar. 18.	Feb. 25.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$25.00–26.50	$24.00–26.50	$24.00–26.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	27.00–28.50	27.50–28.50	27.75–29.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–12 average	14.75–18.50	15.50–18.50	11.00–18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	28.00–29.50	26.50–29.50	25.50–29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	41.00–43.50	41.00–43.00	41.50–43.50
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	15.00–16.75	16.50–18.00	16.00–16.50
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	12.50–13.25	13.25–14.50	13.50–14.00
Pure lard, tierces	14.25–15.00	13.25–15.25	13.75–15.00
Compound lard, tierces	10.00–10.75	10.00–11.00	11.25–11.75

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 29.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.50	$10.55	$9.90	$9.75	$9.75
Bulk of sales	8.60–9.75	9.25–10.35	8.75–9.80	8.50–9.15	8.50–9.50
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.65–9.10	8.75–9.50	8.00–8.75	8.50–8.85	8.00–8.75
Medium (200–250 lbs. up), common-choice	8.90–9.85	9.50–10.10	9.10–9.85	8.75–9.25	8.50–9.50
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	9.50–10.40	10.00–10.50	9.25–9.90	9.00–9.50	9.25–9.75
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	9.65–10.40	10.10–10.55	9.15–9.90	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.50–8.50	7.50–8.00	7.25–7.75	7.75–8.25	7.75–8.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.25–7.50	7.25–7.50	6.75–7.25	7.00–7.75	7.50–7.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.50–10.40	9.50–10.50	.....	.....	10.75–11.00
Stock pigs (150 lbs. down)	.....	8.50–10.25	8.75–11.00	8.75–9.75	10.00–11.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.50–10.25	9.25–9.50	8.75–9.35	9.00–9.60	.....
Good	8.90–9.50	8.50–9.25	8.15–8.75	8.50–9.00	8.50–9.00
Medium	8.25–9.00	8.00–8.50	7.75–8.15	8.00–8.50	7.25–8.25
Common	7.50–8.25	7.25–8.00	7.25–7.75	7.25–8.00	6.75–7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.65–10.25	9.25–9.75	8.60–9.25	9.00–9.60	.....
Good	9.00–9.65	8.25–9.00	8.00–8.60	8.40–9.00	8.50–9.00
Medium	8.00–9.00	7.75–8.25	7.60–8.00	7.75–8.40	7.25–8.25
Common	7.00–8.00	6.75–7.50	6.50–7.60	7.00–7.75	6.50–7.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.50–9.25	6.25–9.50	5.00–8.25	5.25–8.50	5.00–8.00
Cows, common-choice	4.75–8.10	5.25–7.50	4.75–6.75	4.75–7.75	4.00–7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.60–7.25	4.75–6.75	4.00–5.90	4.25–6.75	4.00–6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75–5.00	2.50–5.50	2.50–4.75	2.50–4.75	2.00–4.00
Canner steers	3.50–5.00	3.50–4.75	3.00–4.50	3.25–4.75	3.00–4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.50–10.00	7.00–9.25	6.50–8.50	7.50–9.00	4.50–7.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50–8.50	5.00–9.00	4.00–7.75	5.00–8.25	4.00–7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.75–8.75	7.25–8.50	7.15–8.75	7.25–8.75	6.50–8.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.25–8.50	7.00–8.25	6.75–8.50	7.00–8.50	6.25–8.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.00–8.25	5.50–8.00	5.25–8.25	6.00–8.00	5.50–7.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50–6.25	4.00–7.00	3.75–6.50	4.00–7.25	3.50–6.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.50–7.50	6.50–7.50	6.50–8.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	5.50–6.25	4.00–6.50	5.00–6.50	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.50–10.25	9.25–11.00	8.00–9.65	8.50–9.00	7.50–9.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	7.75–10.00	8.75–10.50	7.00–9.40	8.00–9.50	.....
Culls and common	7.00–8.25	7.00–9.25	6.00–7.50	6.50–8.25	5.00–7.00
Feeder lambs	7.50–9.25	.....	6.75–8.50	7.25–8.75	6.50–8.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	7.00–9.00	6.75–8.50	6.00–8.25	6.75–8.25	6.25–8.25
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00–7.25	5.00–7.00	5.25–6.75	5.50–6.75	5.50–7.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.00–6.75	5.00–6.60	4.75–6.00	5.25–6.15	4.25–6.00
Culls and common	2.00–4.50	2.00–4.00	2.50–4.50	2.00–5.00	1.50–3.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAR. 29.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 29.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 29.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 1.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$18.00–19.00	$19.00–20.00	$18.00–19.00	.....	.....	$17.50–18.00
Good	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.50	15.00–17.00	$16.00–17.00	$17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00
Medium	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–16.50	15.00–16.00
Common	12.00–13.50	12.50–13.50	11.00–12.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–14.50
Cows—						
Good	13.50–14.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	12.50–13.00	13.50–14.00	13.00–14.00
Common	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	11.50–12.00	.....	12.00–12.50
Bull—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00–13.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–10.50	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00
Common	10.00–10.50	10.50–11.50	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.50–10.50	10.00–10.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	22.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	20.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00
Good	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00
Medium	17.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
Common	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	13.00–14.50	13.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00
Medium	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Common	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–23.00
Good	15.00–16.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00
Medium	14.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00
Common	12.00–13.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	15.00–17.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs average	26.00–29.00	26.00–29.00	21.00–22.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–26.00
10–12 lbs. average	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	20.00–21.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00
12–14 lbs average	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	18.00–19.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	17.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	13.50–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs average	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00–23.00	22.00–23.00
Boston style	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	.....	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–20.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 210.)

show a disposition to buy stocker and feeder cattle at home, thereby saving freight and other costs incident to purchasing at public markets.

Hogs.—Hog trade has been wildly eccentric during the past fortnight, a condition traceable in large measure to influences on supply and demand brought about by the controversy between packers and their employees over wages and hours of labor.

On the opening session of the week choice light hogs outsold choice heavyweights at Chicago by as much as $2 to $2.25, a spread believed to be unprecedented for this season of the year. Largely as a result of this price differential demand switched to the heavier weights and the spread contracted speedily. Price fluctuations were sharp throughout the first four days of the week, but thereafter the trade settled down to a more even basis.

Eastern shippers were relatively liberal buyers at western points throughout the week. Big packers bought sparingly and some of the smaller local killers were out of the market entirely.

The top on light hogs touched $11.75 at Chicago on Monday, a new high point for the year. The same kind, however, could not pass $10.75 at the close of the following day. By the end of the week the top had reacted to $11.10 and heavy hogs were selling at a greater advance over the week's low time. Final prices at Chicago ranged from 25¢ to 50¢ lower than a week earlier on hogs weighing 230 lbs. and down to as much as 25¢ higher on some weighty butcher and packing grades.

The price trend at Missouri River markets was irregular. At the week end there was expectancy of more liberal supplies the following week, representing an accumulation of hogs in the country during the strike-talk period, but the opinion was general that a period of comparatively short runs is not far off.

Fat Lamb Prices Work Higher.

Sheep.—An upward revision of fat lamb prices during the week was attributed chiefly to lighter receipts. Prices at Chicago, Kansas City, and East St. Louis were marked up generally 50¢ to 75¢, Omaha showing a smaller gain. Yearlings shared, to some extent, in these advances, but matured sheep, although scarce, were merely steady to a quarter higher.

Demand centered strongly on the better killing grades of light and handy weight lambs and light yearlings. The former sold upward to $10.85 at Chicago, while one consignment of prime 80-lb. Colorado-Mexican yearlings in the fleece touched $10.25. These were more desirable in weight and finish than most of the lambs yarded. Discrimination against weight was again marked, finished 100 to 105-lb. lambs selling at Chicago down around $8 to $8.50 and 101-lb. shorn lambs to $7.40 and $7.50 against $9.50 to $9.75 sales to packers of best tidy-weight, clipped lambs.

There was a good call for feeding lambs with few available. Some left Kansas City and Omaha at $8 to $8.40 while a few sales were made on country account up to $8.75 to $9.25 in Chicago.

A few small lots of genuine spring lambs reached Missouri River markets and found an outlet in special Easter trade at $11 to $14.50 per head, while a few 40-lb. springers reached $9 per head at East St. Louis. Reports from Tennessee and Kentucky indicate an earlier run of new-crop lambs from those States than usual, owing to a mild, open winter and an abundance of early grass. That movement customarily gets fairly well under way about May 15.

A few scattering shipments of Texas sheep are reaching Kansas City, and it is thought that sheep from that State will be running somewhat freely by mid-April. Advices from northern Colorado are to the effect that approximately 50% of the lambs fed in that section during the past winter have been marketed. This means that Colorado-fed lambs should be available in fair numbers throughout April.

Opening, Mar. 28.—Receipts were liberal. Beef steers generally a quarter lower. Butcher she stock steady to a quarter lower. Veal calves weak to 50¢ lower at Missouri River markets, 50¢ to 75¢ lower at Chicago. Stockers and feeders weak to 50¢ lower. Top beef steers at Chicago, $10.10; bulk, $8.25 to $9.50.

Hogs opened 25¢ to 40¢ lower at Chicago and closed 50¢ to 65¢ down. Declines were less severe at Omaha and Kansas City. Top prices were: East St. Louis, $11; Chicago, $10.80; Kansas City, $10.25; Omaha, $9.90.

Lambs sold steady to a quarter lower, except at East St. Louis, where a light supply was responsible for higher prices. Sheep sold practically unchanged.

Hide and Skin Market Weak with Nominal Prices Quoted.

The market for hides and skins continues weak with prices mostly nominal. Hides of the February and March take-off are 1¢ to 2¢ lower than those from cattle slaughtered prior to Jan. 1. Some branded packer hides moved recently at 8¢ to 10¢ per lb. in carload lots, but as a rule the small killers are disposing of their stocks at prices considerably under these figures.

The market for country hides is extremely dull. Asking prices range from 8½¢ to 10¢ per lb., but some good quality southern raw stocks have changed hands at prices as low as 3½¢ to 5¢ per lb. Some country hide dealers have ceased to buy on their own accounts and confine their operations to buying for tanners on commission. The extremely low prices paid for country hides leave little or no profit for the farmer or butcher after paying freight.

Best calf skins sold recently for 16¢ per lb. and sheep skins brought 50¢ for good shearlings and around $1.25 for best wool pelts. Country stocks are selling considerably under these prices.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, sales in January were the lightest during the past four months. Compared with December, 1920, January sales showed approximately the following decreases: cattle hides 500,000; calf and kip skins 100,000; sheep and lamb skins 600,000.

Stocks on hand Jan. 31, 1921 and 1920, also Dec. 31, 1920, together with the number sold during January, 1920, appear in the following table. Stocks on hand Jan. 31, 1920, were compiled by the Bureau of Markets; all other data by the Bureau of the Census.

	Stocks on hand.			Number sold Jan., 1921.
	Jan. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Jan. 31, 1920.	
Cattle hides	7,899,138	7,793,762	5,773,360	781,563
Calf and kip skins	4,468,610	5,577,681	2,956,556	358,089
Sheep and lamb skins	13,184,052	13,773,089	8,902,067	505,534

RECENT IMPORTS OF WOOL.

(Concluded from front page).

from the Angora goat and represents only the first, second, and third class wools.

It will be noticed from the following table that the imports for February, 1921, were greater than for any of the past 12 months, with the exception of April, 1920. Since the latter date the imports have varied greatly from month to month.

	Pounds.
1921:	
February	42,739,982
January	21,117,989
1920:	
December	13,352,189
November	12,196,975
October	8,633,657
September	11,594,015
August	14,366,552
July	9,027,081
June	20,586,193
May	13,061,094
April	53,249,960
March	32,375,765

The changing channels of trade will be noticed in the irregularity of the countries from which the largest wool supplies are imported. The share of the total imports coming from South America is probably the most constant. That is, it represents a fairly constant percentage of our total import. The following table gives the origin of the imports for the past three months:

Country of origin.	Feb. 1921.	Jan. 1921.	Dec. 1920.
	Pounds	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Europe	9,451,489	4,685,349	1,910,161
Canada	496,067	1,140,028	3,082,143
South America	21,487,698	8,729,758	6,386,458
Asia	1,375,509	273,097	1,250,676
Australasia	9,257,742	2,880,352	.....
British South Africa	671,446	1,852,509	318,344
Other countries	.....	1,546,806	514,407
Total	42,739,982	21,117,989	13,352,189

A Correction.

In the table entitled "Average Weight and Cost of Hogs for the week ending Mar. 19" appearing on page 194 of The Market Reporter for Mar. 26, in columns 13 and 14, the average weight and cost of hogs for Chicago were erroneously given as, "Weight, 271, Cost, $9.59." These figures should be, "Weight, 242, Cost, $9.97."

Text Accompanying Cold Storage Tables Corrected.

The third paragraph of the text appearing alongside the cold storage tables on page 196 of The Market Reporter for March 26 was incorrect in stating that the holdings of frozen beef in storage on March 1 were "46,000,000 pounds less than the five-year average." This figure applied to all meats, including frozen, cured, and pickled, and not to beef holdings only.

As corrected, the paragraph in question should read as follows: "The stocks of frozen beef on March 1 were approximately 100,000,000 pounds under holdings on the same date last year. In fact, the beef holdings as reported are the smallest for March 1 since the United States Bureau of Markets began the cold-storage reports in 1916. The total stocks of all meats—frozen, cured, and pickled—were 46,000,000 pounds under the five-year average."

Imports of Spanish Onions have been reported unofficially at 571,397 packages to Mar. 25. A year ago the movement was heavy, imports having reached 1,430,975 packages at the corresponding date in 1920.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS FAIRLY STEADY FOLLOWING RECENT BREAK.

Receipts Light Enough to Arrest Slump—Latest Danish Importations Show High Quality.

The supply of fresh butter during the week ending Mar. 26 was just light enough to stop the recent price slump and to hold the market fairly steady. Domestic receipts on the four markets were slightly heavier than during the previous week, but no new Danish cargoes arrived at New York, and buying of butter was on a little broader scale.

However, real confidence and buying support continued to be lacking, due to the expected early arrival of two steamers with an aggregate cargo of some 23,000 casks. The *Oscar II* was due the latter part of the week and carried 19,000 casks and the *United States* was due Mar. 29, carrying about 6,600 casks. Buyers and distributors have both been of the opinion that the market could not withstand the pressure of such heavy foreign offerings at this season of the year, and have been governing their actions accordingly, buyers taking for immediate needs only and distributors remaining free sellers.

New York Firmest Market.

New York led in the market firmness and prices on all markets made slightly higher levels early in the week, but some of these advances were lost before the close, declines being sharp at Chicago.

Advices from New York during the week frequently mentioned 93 score and even 94 score Danish. Some of the lots are said to have scored 95. This is rather a remarkable showing and in the face of considerable complaint heard on the markets about poor lots of domestic makes, the competition appears all the more serious. Danish butter was reported as being offered and well received on Boston and Philadelphia markets. Philadelphia has heretofore found little favor for it. Some of the last shipment was in 56-lb. boxes, a fairly salable package. Of course, it must be remembered in connection with our recent domestic make that cream producers have not as yet adjusted themselves to the unusually warm weather this season. There was a real scarcity during the past week of butter scoring around 89 to 90, especially on eastern markets. Sale of storage was further crippled by the liberal offerings of Danish.

Outlook Still Unsettled.

The majority of traders hold bearish views with regard to the future trend of the market. The actual arrivals of Danish butter at New York in the near future are expected to weaken the market, and a marked increase in the make of butter is looked for during the early part of April. Reports at hand show an increase, it is true, but the absence of any decided surplus on the markets even when trading is as dull as it has been for sometime makes it seem as though this bearish attitude may be overdone. Pacific coast markets have declined considerably, San Francisco reporting as low as 33¼c. So far but little butter has been sold for shipment east. The Chicago market is the only other market which showed a decline for the week. At the close there was but little change in tone, possibly little more firmness on the surface but with the undertone still weak and unsettled.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 26.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	45½	45½	46¾	45	37½
Tuesday	46¼	45¾	47	46	37
Wednesday	46¼	45¾	47	46½	36¾
Thursday	46½	44½	47	46¼	35¾
Friday	47	44½	47½	47	33½
Saturday	46½	44½	47½	47	33¼
Average for week	46.29	45.08	47.08	46.33	35.50
Previous week	45.50	45.00	45.53	45.67	37.16
Corresponding week last year	67.75	65.70	68.75	69.08	59.00

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2,3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28½	23½–25	24½–26	22½	23¾
Tuesday	27–28½	23 –23½	24 –25	22½	23¾
Wednesday	27–28½	23 –23½	24 –25	22½	22¾
Thursday	27–28½	23 –23½	24 –25	23	23¾
Friday	27–28½	22 –23½	24 –25	23¾	23¾
Saturday	27–28½	22 –23½	24 –25	23¾	22½
Average for week	27.75	23.25	24.63	22.91	23.12
Previous week	27.75	25.37	25.25	21.62	25.12
Corresponding week last year	29.20	28.91	30.50	27.92	29.00

[1] Held cheese prices. [2] Fresh cheese prices. [3] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	42½	Friday	41½
Tuesday	42½	Saturday	41½
Wednesday	43		
Thursday	41½	Average	42.16

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Mar. 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	8,414,666	7,777,231	8,248,189
Put into cold storage	310,845	763,574	943,381
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,238,573	2,449,039	1,632,410
Change during week	−1,987,728	−1,685,465	−689,029
Total holdings	11,483,653	13,451,381	10,452,638
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,924,420	2,533,940	3,158,286
Put into cold strage	376,533	696,660	352,333
Withdrawn from cold storage	662,199	554,856	976,266
Change during week	−285,666	+141,804	−623,933
Total holdings	6,620,518	6,906,184	11,054,235
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts	2,156,420	2,277,231	1,555,256
Put into cold storage	672,494	683,206	890,742
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,449,930	3,879,850	3,985,658
Change during week	−3,777,436	−3,187,644	−3,094,916
Total holdings	49,679,687	53,457,123	47,677,482
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	602,960	454,613	343,074
Put into cold storage	315,924	182,296	11,575
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,954	3,266	2,608
Change during week	+312,970	+179,030	+8,967
Total holdings	616,157	303,187	32,832

Many Orange Growers in the Lindsay, Calif., section are planting cantaloupes between rows of orange trees and cantaloupe acreage by this means may be increased about fivefold.

IMPORTS OF EGGS FOR FEBRUARY.

Imported from—	Dozen.
Canada	249,843
Argentina	51,000
China	203,770
Hongkong	26,704
Japan	98,260
Australia	100
Total, Feb., 1921	629,677
Total, Feb., 1920	174,349
Total, to date, 1921	1,895,390

CHEESE PRICES LACK STEADINESS AFTER RECENT DECLINES.

Reports Indicate that Buying was Practically at Standstill During Past Week.

Dullness in cheese markets the previous week developed into weakness during the week ending Mar. 26. Reports from all sources, both wholesale and distributing markets, and primary country markets in Wisconsin, indicated that buying was practically at a standstill, and that goods were not moving at current asking prices. Receipts of fresh cheese were irregular, being only about sufficient at eastern markets to take care of a limited demand, but heavy enough at Chicago to accumulate considerable stock.

Buyers showed no disposition to make purchases, apparently preferring to hold off for lower markets. The tendency is to clean up on odd lots before prices go to lower levels. There was some cutting of prices on fresh receipts on account of a desire to avoid any surplus under present conditions, but very little buying interest was attracted. A lower production and some scarcity of New York State cheese helped to hold prices of this class of goods to some extent, but liberal offerings and an increasing make at Wisconsin points kept western prices easier. For the most part quality has been fair, except for some cheese from milk plants which has sold at comparatively low prices.

Following the drop at Plymouth on Mar. 21, which averaged about 2¢ on different styles, business at Wisconsin primary markets was even less satisfactory than the previous week. Some dealers report the markets there as almost demoralized, and state that southern distributors are not buying at any price. This is due partly to anticipation of lower markets and also to generally discouraging business conditions. Other Wisconsin dealers report practically no sales, but that some cheese has been shipped on consignment. This is not particularly encouraging in view of the probability of lower prices before the goods reach their destination. As a whole the markets lack buying support and further declines are not unlikely.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES FOR FEBRUARY.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium		1,980		
Czechoslovakia		4,720		
Denmark	1,639,713	507	57	
France		118,632	105	
Germany	22,304			
Italy		178,227		
Netherlands	12,716	103,053	170,988	
Norway		6,994		
Spain		976		
Switzerland		212,153		
Turkey in Europe		23		
England		879		
Scotland		15		
Canada	28,149	4,022	1,428,903	
Mexico		770		
Dominican Republic			82	
Argentina	194,017	66,560		909,706
Brazil		13,813		
Turkey in Asia	37			
Australia	2			
Total: Feb., 1921	1,896,938	713,324	1,600,135	909,706
Total, Feb., 1920	1,095,813	667,497	1,689,294	1,832,210
Total, Jan.–Feb., 1921	5,708,843	2,557,439	1,762,794	1,955,343

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES GENERALLY STEADY UNDER LESSENING SHIPMENTS.

Trading Reported as Very Dull at Most Points—Movement of Old Crop Failing Off.

Prices of leading lines of fruits and vegetables were nearly steady in principal markets during the week ending Mar. 28. Car-lot movement of the various crops summarized below dropped off sharply from that of the preceding week, total shipments falling slightly below the rate of a year ago. Shipments were 6,621 cars compared with 8,150 the preceding week and with 6,739 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Potato Markets Fairly Steady.

Potatoes.—Potato markets for northern sacked Round Whites closed at 90¢ to 95¢ per 100 lbs. at northern f. o. b. shipping points. The carlot market in Chicago closed slow but firm at $1 to $1.20. Other middle western wholesale markets closed 5¢ to 10¢ lower at $1.15 to $1.40. Sacked Rurals recovered last week's decline of 20¢ at Idaho shipping points, closing around $1, wagon loads cash to growers. Bulk stock was steady in New York at $1.40 to $1.50 with movement light. Maine Green Mountains were slightly weaker f. o. b. closing around 90¢ bulk. Sacked stock was slow and steady in Boston at $1.25 to $1.40. Potato shipments were about 1,300 cars less than during the preceding week and about 700 less than for the corresponding week last season. Total movement was 2,286 cars, compared with 3,636 the previous week and with 3,005 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Apples.—New York A-2½ Baldwin apples from cold storage were steady in leading wholesale markets at $5 to $6 per bbl. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps ranged mostly $3 to $4 per box in consuming markets. Shipments of boxed apples were 369 cars compared with 394 the preceding week and with 631 during the corresponding week last year. Movement of barreled stock was 589 cars compared with 791 the preceding week and with 420 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Onions Slow and Dull.

Onions.—Yellow onions were slow and dull in consuming markets at a range of 40c to $1 per 100 lbs. The first car of Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, mixed No. 1 and No. 2 pack, sold at $4.50 to $5 per crate in Pittsburgh compared with last season's opening level around $6.50. Prices declined to $3.50 to $4 Mar. 28. Shipments of old stock fell off sharply, while movement of new onions from Texas indicated an earlier season with 33 cars shipped.

Cabbage.—New York Danish type cabbage closed at $12 to $15 per ton bulk in New York City Mar. 25 and at $15 to $16 in Pittsburgh. Demand for Wisconsin Danish type cabbage practically ceased from Chicago and prices dropped to a level around $6 per ton. Florida Wakefield stock ranged $1.25 to $1.75 per 1½-bu. hamper in eastern markets. South Carolina Wakefields closed at $2 to $2.50 per bbl. crate in New York. Texas Flat type cabbage was fairly steady in Chicago, closing $38 to $40 per ton. Movement of new cabbage increased rapidly, while a further decrease in the movement of old stock indicated that this season is near its close. Shipments of new cabbage were 648 cars compared with 432 the week before and with 883 during the corresponding week last season.

Sweet potatoes.—Delaware sweet potatoes were steady in Philadelphia Mar. 25 at $1.90 to $2 per bu. hamper and around $2.25 in Pittsburgh. New Jersey stock closed at $2.25 to $2.75 per bu. hamper in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls showed further weakness of 20¢ to 25¢ in Chicago, closing at $1.75 to $1.90. Shipments were 273 cars compared with 287 the previous week and with 235 during the corresponding week last year.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Carloads received.	This season. Mar. 28.	This season. Mar. 21.	One year ago.
New York..	241	$1.35-1.45	$1.35-1.45	$5.35-5.95
Boston.....	128	[1] 1.25-1.40	[1] 1.25-1.40	[1] 5.00-5.25
Philadelphia	45	.90-1.10	1.00-1.15	5.50-6.00
Baltimore...	7	1.30-1.35	1.35-1.45	6.00
Pittsburgh..	130	1.40	1.45-1.50	5.50-5.65
Cleveland...	34	1.50	1.50-1.55	5.85
Cincinnati..	40	1.25	1.35	6.00
Detroit.....	46	1.15-1.25	1.25-1.35	5.85
Chicago.....	266	[3] 1.00-1.20	1.10-1.15	[3] 5.90-6.00
St. Louis....	50	1.40	1.20-1.30	6.25-6.35
Kansas City	137	1.25	.....	6.35-6.40

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York..	48	$.50-.60	$.50-.60	$5.50-6.00
Boston.....	20	.50-.75	.75-1.00	6.50-7.00
Philadelphia	66	.40-.75	1.00-1.15	6.25-6.50
Baltimore...	5	1.00	.90-1.00	6.75-7.00
Pittsburgh..	15	.75-.85	1.00	6.50-6.75
Cleveland...	1	.50-.75	.50-.75	6.00-6.50
Cincinnati..	1	.50-.75	.50-.75	6.50
Detroit.....	7	.75-1.00	.90-1.00	6.50-7.00
Chicago.....	23	.75-.90	.75-1.00	6.00-6.50
St. Louis....	6	[4] .50-.75	[4] .35-.70	[4] 6.75
Kansas City	1	[4] .50	[4] .50-.60	[4] 7.00-7.25

CABBAGE, Florida Wakefields, 1½ bu. hampers.

New York..	107	$1.25-1.50	$1.75-2.00	$3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	49	1.75	.....	2.75-3.00
Baltimore...	31	1.50-1.60	1.75	2.75-3.00
Cleveland...	10	1.25-1.50	1.25	[2] 4.75-5.00
Cincinnati..	11	[5] 40.00-45.00	[5] 45.00	[5] 95.00-100.00
Detroit.....	3	.....	[5] 60.00	[5] 110.00-120.00
Chicago.....	67	[5] 38.00-40.00	[5] 40.00	[5] 90.00-100.00
St. Louis....	18	[5] 42.00-50.00	[5] 32.00	[5] 85.00-90.00
Kansas City	13	[2] 2.00-2.25	[2] 2.00	[2] 4.75-5.00

STRAWBERRIES, Louisiana Klondikes, 24-pt. crates.

New York..	35	[6] $0.15	[6] $0.22-0.25	.....
Boston.....	10	[6] 0.15-.20	[6] .15-.18	.....
Philadelphia	10	[6] .15-.17	[6] .15-.17	.....
Pittsburgh..	10	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	.....
Cleveland...	6	3.75	4.50	.....
Cincinnati..	7	.....	2.75-3.25	.....
Detroit.....	8	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	.....
Chicago.....	61	3.50	3.50-4.00	.....
St. Louis....	5	3.75-4.00	4.00	.....
Kansas City	10	3.50-4.00	4.25	.....

CELER Y, Florida Golden, Self-blanching, 10-in. crate.

New York..	92	$2.75-3.00	.....	$4.50-4.75
Boston.....	12	2.50-2.75	.....	.....
Philadelphia	53	1.50-2.00	.....	3.75-4.00
Baltimore...	18	2.25-2.50	$3.00-3.25	4.25-4.50
Pittsburgh..	29	2.75-2.85	2.75-3.00	3.75-4.00
Cleveland...	15	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.00	4.25-4.75
Cincinnati..	20	2.65-2.85	2.65-2.75	4.75-5.25
Detroit.....	17	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	.....
Chicago.....	56	2.50-2.75	2.75-3.00	4.00-4.25
St. Louis....	12	3.00	3.00-3.25	4.00-4.25

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, bu. hamper.

New York..	30	$2.25-2.75	$2.50-2.65	$2.75-3.00
Boston.....	8	2.50	.....	2.50
Philadelphia	8	1.90-2.00	1.85	2.25-2.40
Baltimore...	10	.....	2.00-2.10	2.25
Pittsburgh..	21	2.25	1.85-2.00	3.00
Cleveland...	6	.....	[7] 1.75-2.00	2.25-2.50
Cincinnati..	9	[7] 2.10	[7] 1.75-1.90	[7] 1.80-1.90
Detroit.....	15	2.75	2.75	2.85
Chicago.....	16	2.75	2.50	[7] 1.50-1.75
St. Louis....	10	[7] 1.90-2.00	.....	[7] 1.50-1.65
Kansas City	3	[7] 1.60	[7] 1.50-1.60	[7] 1.90-2.00

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A2½ ins., barrels.

New York..	121	$5.00-5.75	$5.00-5.50	$8.50-8.75
Boston.....	28	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.00	8.00-8.50
Philadelphia	52	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.50	8.50
Baltimore...	24	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	.....
Pittsburgh..	77	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	8.25-9.00
Cleveland...	28	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	8.50-9.00
Cincinnati..	26	6.00	5.50-6.00	9.00
Detroit.....	15	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	8.50-9.25
Chicago.....	89	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.00	9.00-9.50
St. Louis....	5	.....	5.50	[8] 8.00
Kansas City	2	[8] 5.75-6.00	[8] 5.75-6.00	[8] 7.50-8.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, boxes.

New York..	71	$3.50-5.00	$3.25-4.50	$3.75-4.00
Pittsburgh..	14	.....	2.50-3.50	3.50
Cleveland...	16	3.50	3.25-3.75	2.25-3.50
Detroit.....	8	3.00-4.00	3.75-4.25	.....
Chicago.....	36	2.75-4.00	2.75-3.75	[7] 3.50-3.90
Kansas City	19	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.75-4.00

(Table concluded in next column.)

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* ranged $1 to $2.25 per crate in consuming centers. California Golden Heart *celery* was steady in Kansas City at $6 to $6.50 per crate, but declined $1 in Chicago, closing $4 to $4.50. Florida Golden Self-Blanching celery in 10-in. crates of 4 to 6 doz. bunches ranged about 25¢ lower in city markets at $2.50 to $3 per crate. Prices declined 10c to 15c per crate at shipping points, closing at $1.60 to $1.65 f. o. b. California *lettuce* held at $4 to $4.50 per crate in middle-western markets. Prices ranged $5 to $6.50 in New York City. Texas *spinach* ranged slightly lower, mostly at $1 to $1.25 per bu. basket, but New York and Boston were higher than other markets at $1.75 to $2.50. Louisiana *strawberries* in 24-qt. ventilated crates closed about 8c per qt. lower in New York, or around 16¢, and ranged mostly $3.75 to $4 per crate in consuming centers. Prices at shipping points lost about two-thirds of last week's brisk advance, reacting to a range of $2.75 to $3. Florida *tomatoes* were steady to firm in city markets. Prices ranged $4 to $5.25 per 6-basket carrier in Philadelphia and mostly $5 to $6 in New York and Pittsburgh. A strong market prevailed in Chicago about the middle of the week. Sales of repacked stock reached $8.50 per crate, but prices dropped back to $6.50 to $7.50 at the close.

Prices Higher on British Apple Market.

There has been a gradual improvement in the English apple markets recently, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. The heavy carryover that has burdened the market has been greatly reduced and as a result prices are considerably higher. From present indications, however, it does not seem probable that the American and Canadian stock will be entirely cleared up before the first arrival of Australian apples expected about April 1.

A uniform system of grading apples for export would prove a valuable asset to American growers and exporters. An endless variety of names and grades of apples are exhibited in the different auction rooms of England. As a result the force of the difference between grades is entirely lost.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. Mar. 28.	This season. Mar. 21.	One year ago.
Potatoes 100 lbs.):			
Presque Isle, Me.	[2] $0.80	[2] $0.90	[2] $4.60
Waupaca, Wis...	.90	.90-.95	5.00-6.00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	.90-.95	.85-.95	5.00-6.00
Celery (crates). Sanford, Fla.....	1.60-1.65	1.50-1.65	.....
Strawberries (crates.) Hammond, La..	2.75-3.00	3.75-3.90	.....

[1] Green Mountains.
[2] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Texas, bulk per ton.
[6] Per pint.
[7] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[8] Middlewestern Ben Davis.

HOW TO USE PRODUCE REPORTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

variations in prices of potatoes in all the principal sections, east and west. This quick adjustment of values may reduce the old time activities of speculators, but it improves the position of the average grower, dealer and consumer. The completeness of the adjustment depends upon the constant watchfulness of all classes.

The method of using price records is simple. Keep the reports together by crops, weeks, months, and shipping seasons, and include whatever tables, summaries and car-lot statements are received. The main crop outline should be kept in mind, including size, quality, general movement and price range in recent years. The prices in leading markets and at shipping points will show which way the market is going. Watch the leading varieties and best grades in the big markets.

The general idea is that prices are determined where there is the greatest sustained volume of sales. The larger markets are first to show the changes in price trend because of their constant activity and frequent sales of large lots. Their huge demands on available stock make them both indicators and regulators of prices. The leading varieties and grades indicate the course of the market because they are always in steady demand and saleable in large quantities. Experienced readers of market reports can estimate closely the relative market position of other grades and varieties by the action of the leaders.

List of Important Items.

Following are some of the leading items usually of prime importance as price indicators in fruit and vegetable markets:

Potatoes: No. 1 Northern Round Whites at Chicago and No. 1 Virginia Cobblers at New York.

Onions: No. 1 Yellow Globes and Texas Yellow Bermudas at New York and Chicago.

Cabbage: No. 1 New York Danish type and southern pointed type at New York; also northern Danish stock or Holland type at Chicago.

Apples: New York Baldwins in barrels, A 2½ stock at New York; No. 1 western Ben Davis at Chicago and St. Louis; extra fancy northwestern Jonathans and Winesaps at Chicago, New York, and Boston.

Sweet potatoes: No. 1 Eastern barreled stock at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Chicago and southwestern Nancy Halls in bushel hampers at Chicago and Kansas City.

Celery: Best grades Florida Self-blanching, 10-in. crates at New York and choice California Golden Hearts, crates, at Chicago. Michigan white celery, good stock, at Chicago and New York.

Strawberries: Choice southern Klondike and northern Gandy per crate in New York, Pittsburgh, and Chicago.

Pears: No. 1 barreled New York Bartletts and California boxed Bartletts at New York and Chicago.

Eastern Grapes: Best New York State Concords 4-lb. baskets at New York.

Watermelons: Georgia and Carolina Tom Watsons medium sizes in carlots at New York add Texas Tom Watsons at Chicago.

Cantaloupes: Best California 45s and best eastern 45s at New York and Chicago.

Tomatoes: Best Florida, Mississippi and New Jersey Red Globes in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago.

Field beans: New York and Michigan hand-picked small whites and California limas per 100 lbs. at New York, Boston, and Chicago.

At certain seasons other stock will be found to lead the markets for a time. The best grade selling in sustained volumes through a considerable period becomes a market leader for the time being. The importance of a line of stock at a given time may often be judged by comparative volumes of carlot shipments from the sources of production.

While expertness in market judgment may be gained only by practice day after day and season after season, one soon learns to look for certain definite price changes under given conditions and to detect early signs of strength or weakness, firmness or hesitation, dullness or activity, from the prices and their manner of succession and change.

Thus, a long-continued rise is often followed by dullness and hesitation at the top, then a sharp decline, and finally a partial recovery. Declining prices usually occur as shipments reach height with a recovery and advance after the peak of the movement is over. When active buying demand is reported in leading markets after long decline and dullness, a sharp rise often follows. When prices are higher in producing sections than in city markets, the consuming markets usually, but not always, advance soon after. High or low prices are often an indication of the kind of market that will prevail for the late crop. A city quoting high prices may soon quote lowest on the list because of the large supplies likely to be diverted to that market; cities having no large neighboring supply, however, may quote high prices for a considerable time. Extreme weather, either hot or cold, may often interfere with quantity or quality of supplies and cause active but short-lived fluctuations in price, and so with scores of price movements in which the reader of market reports soon becomes well versed.

Results depend on individual good judgment and salesmanship. In general, the man who keeps the main facts in mind and who learns to read the meaning of prices almost at a glance has a definite advantage in buying or selling. The larger the number who are well informed on prices and conditions, the more uniform prices will tend to become in all sections and throughout the season, because all action based on knowledge of actual conditions tends to equalize prices and thus in the long run to benefit all classes. When many thousands of sellers and buyers are equally well informed, there is little opportunity for a few to gain undue advantage.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Mar. 26.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	369	631	394	32,398	42,428	45,589
Barreled	589	420	791	62,430	39,475	41,362
Cabbage:						
Old	48	38	97	31,930	23,405	23,463
New	648	883	432	[1] 3,533	[1] 5,402	[1] 31,530
Cauliflower	69	43	127	3,382	2,540	2,397
Celery:						
Old	5	32	56	10,119	6,732	6,775
New	365	289	355	[1] 2,885	[1] 1,841	[1] 2,992
Lettuce	516	212	552	8,915	6,314	12,427
Onions:						
Old	198	225	410	*25,458	20,266	20,553
New	33	9	9	[1] 42	[1] 9	[1] 5,062
Potatoes:						
Sweet	273	235	287	15,556	13,983	15,465
White—						
Old	2,289	3,005	3,636	160,546	147,582	160,423
New	15	0	5	[1] 20	[1] 0	[1] 4,081
Spinach	309	97	310	2,553	1,370	2,396
Strawberries	256	21	171	492	40	3,514
Tomatoes	277	358	216	1,069	1,877	2,949
Vegetables [2]	365	241	302	3,888	3,387	12,854
Total	6,621	6,739	8,150	358,746	309,399	355,367

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Mixed and bunched.

Importation of Pip Fruits Prohibited by Australian Authorities.

The customs authorities of Australia have decided to prohibit the importation of "pip" fruits, including apples, pears, and quinces, according to the American consul at Melbourne. Although the import trade in fresh fruit is not very large, apples are sent into Australia by the United States and Canada during the "off" season.

The ban, which will apply to New Zealand as well as to all other countries, is being imposed in an attempt to prevent the introduction into Australia of the disease known as "fire blight." This is a particularly virulent tree disease which can be carried by the fruit. It is thought that imported ornamental trees are also a source of infection, but these trees will not be placed on the prohibited list at least until pending investigations have been completed.

Michigan Potato Holdings Liberal, but Shipments Continue Light.

With an estimated crop of 38,000,000 bus. for this season or an increase of 25% in production over last season, shipments from Michigan until the middle of March were 7,800 cars compared with 7,300 cars to the corresponding time last year. Recent shipments have continued light at about 35 cars per day in spite of the fact that the market strengthened during the first part of the month.

Stocks in the hands of shippers are much smaller than at the same date during past seasons. The roads have been in poor condition and often prevented heavy hauling by growers. Continued holding by producers has been the feature of the season, and no doubt has been the principal reason for the small number of cars shipped recently.

While remaining stocks of potatoes in Michigan are considered to be considerably in excess of holdings a year ago, it is the general opinion of those in touch with the potato deal that the shipping season will be extended this year through June, or four to six weeks longer than usual, and that the late market demand this year will be more stable than for some years past. It is pointed out that Florida shipments will be lighter than last year, and that with barrels for Florida potatoes costing $1 each and with freight rates from southern producing sections to Ohio Valley points and points north increased about one-third over last year's rate, Michigan should be able to compete with the new southern crop on a more favorable basis and for a longer time this spring than for several years.

Early Bermuda Onion Production Estimated.

The estimated production of early Bermuda onions as forecasted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on Mar. 23 shows a general reduction of nearly 32%. A forecast of Texas is 3,976 cars of 530 bus. each, compared with 5,461 produced last year; California, 988 cars compared with 1,856 last season; Louisiana, 943 cars compared with 1,325 last season; total from the three States, 5,907 cars compared with 8,642 last season.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS SUSTAINED MOSTLY BY SMALL RECEIPTS.

Demand Continues Light—Better Grades Sell Fairly Well—Trading Still Dull.

Reports indicate that hay arrivals during week ending Mar. 26 were approximately the same as during the previous week. The receipts in car lots in the principal markets for the two weeks are given in the comparative statement below:

Cities.	Mar. 26.	Mar. 19.	Cities.	Mar. 26.	Mar. 19.
New York	208	182	Minneapolis		
Pittsburgh	31	70	St. Paul	95	81
Cincinnati	192	112	Los Angeles	66	93
Chicago	207	269	SanFrancisco	63	54
Kansas City	451	469	Memphis	63	104
New Orleans	42	45	Omaha	70	95

Advices from several sections show that there is increased loading at country points. Considerable of last year's crop remains to be marketed. Kansas City dealers estimate that possibly from 50% to 60% of the prairie hay crop is still in barns in that section. How much of the surplus available on farms will be shipped this season is conjectural, but it is generally believed that prevailing firm prices will result in heavier country shipments from now on. A serious break in prices is not looked for so far as the best grades are concerned, as there appears to be a uniformly excellent local demand in nearly all of the markets, but it is doubtful if prices of the lower grades of hay could be sustained on increased receipts.

Timothy Prices Slightly Stronger.

Timothy.—The demand for timothy failed to become keen enough to allow receivers to make a general advance. In general, however, markets may be considered slightly stronger for the better grades as it was easier to obtain full market prices than during the previous week. Hay on the Northside, Chicago, commanded a premium of about $2 over that on the Southside. The stockyards in that city have been buying very little recently. Under ordinary conditions receipts in Kansas City, Chicago, and other markets would have been considered barely sufficient, but as buyers bought only enough to last them for a few days they were adequate to meet requirements.

Richmond reports ample stocks in private warehouses to take care of immediate needs, and in Baltimore prices are slightly in buyers' favor. In New York buyers are holding back anticipating larger shipments from the interior. A better shipping demand was the sustaining influence in Cincinnati, but local buying also was more active. Rains in that city seriously interfered with plugging operations for several days. In general, terminal holdings are small and invoices to the trade light with farmers selling sparingly.

Idaho Alfalfa Brings $9 to $10.

Alfalfa.—The better grades of alfalfa were in good demand, but coarse first cutting has been hard to dispose of. Alfalfa meal mills bought lightly because of the poor demand for meal. Idaho shippers still have large stocks to ship out. Prices realized by them have been around $9 to $10 per ton. Light receipts in Omaha caused a firm to strong market. Stocks in Atlanta and principal

(Concluded on page 217, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS MAR. 26.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	New Orleans.	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	31.50	25.00	.....	28.00	31.00	31.00	27.00	30.00	24.50	25.00	25.00	19.00	27.00	19.00	.....
Standard timothy	30.75	24.00	25.50	27.00	29.50	30.00	.....	29.00	23.50	23.00	23.00	18.00	25.00	17.50	.....
No. 2 timothy	29.00	23.00	24.50	26.50	28.00	29.50	24.50	27.00	22.50	21.00	20.00	17.00	21.00	17.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	29.00	23.00	22.50	27.00	29.50	28.50	.....	.....	21.50	21.00	22.00	17.00	26.00	[2]18.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	28.50	22.00	20.50	25.00	29.50	27.50	.....	.....	20.50	20.50	20.00	16.50	23.00	[2]16.75	.....
No. 1 clover	24.00	.....	17.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.50	20.00	17.00	21.00	[2]13.75	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	32.00	27.50	.....	24.00	.....	24.00	20.00	23.00	20.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	25.50	27.00	22.50	.....	21.00	19.00	20.00	18.25	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	20.50	24.00	17.00	.....	17.50	17.00	16.00	14.75	11.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.00	21.00	[2]14.00	12.50
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	17.00	10.75	11.00
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	19.00	.....	[2]8.50	10.50
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	30.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	31.00	30.00	.....	.....	26.00	28.50	21.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	30.50	31.00	31.00	31.00	32.00	32.00	24.00	.....	27.00	31.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	30.00	26.00	29.00	.....	.....	23.00	[2]19.00	20.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	28.50	27.50	28.00	25.50	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	20.50	18.00	23.00	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	33.00	32.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	.....	.....	28.50	30.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	30.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	25.00	32.00	.....	27.50	.....	.....	24.00	20.00	21.00
Rye middlings	.....	25.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	24.00	16.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	46.00	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.50	42.50	43.00	40.00	44.00	46.00	43.00
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	33.00	.....	34.50	.....	36.00	30.00	31.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	.....	32.50	.....	32.00	27.00	28.00	25.00	31.00	29.50	32.00	32.00	34.00	27.00	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	31.00	.....	29.00	30.00	23.00	29.00	24.00	.....	24.00	.....	21.00	[2]19.00	18.50
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	44.21	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.30	41.43	37.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....
Hominy feed (white)	30.00	30.00	28.50	30.00	32.00	.....	28.60	26.50	27.00	22.50	.....	23.00	.....	19.00	
Ground barley	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	32.50	23.00	.....	26.00	.....
Beet pulp	29.00	31.50	32.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	34.00	30.00	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

FEED MARKETS EXTREMELY WEAK DURING PAST WEEK.

Pasturage Checking Demand—Improved Production Causes Further Break in Prices.

The feed market during the week ending Mar. 26 was disappointingly narrow, and as offerings of wheat mill feeds became heavier and the substantial demand usual at this season of the year failed to materialize, prices crumbled, and declines ranging from $2 to $3 per ton were recorded. Other feedstuffs felt the effect of the wheat mill-feed weakness and, although quotations were unchanged, displayed an easier tendency.

Immediate improvement in the demand is not expected, owing to the condition of the coarse-grain market and the fact that corn is marketed at several dollars per ton less than manufactured feeds of nearly every description.

Possibly due in a measure to this condition, standard middlings continue to be quoted at a discount under bran, and flour middlings for April–May shipment on about the same basis as bran. Ordinarily the situation, particularly during March and April, is reversed, and these feeds command a premium over bran.

Stocks of nearly all feeds are reported in excess of present requirements. Receipts are ample and transportation conditions excellent.

Lake navigation has opened up—the earliest since 1905—and considerable feed is expected to move via lake and rail from now on to obtain the benefit of the lower freight rate.

Wheat mill feeds.—Rather heavy offerings by Canadian mills in New England and eastern territory at lower prices than were asked by domestic mills has made the Central States the principal factor for resellers in both the Minneapolis and Kansas City markets for some time. Northeastern jobbers quoted bran about $3 lower than last week. Middlings dropped $2.50 to $3 and other wheat feeds registered similar losses. The demand from farmers and feeders remains light, particularly for the heavy grades. The buying is of a scattered nature and mostly for immediate or quick shipment. Several distress sales by jobbers were reported and mills, a few of which appeared to be long or had made heavy flour sales, met jobbers' prices. Flour middlings were sold for April-May shipment at $30 delivered northeastern markets. Continued unloadings of middlings out of bonded warehouses in Richmond broke the price to $26.50 in that market.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—With cotton seed selling as low as $16 per ton in that section, South Carolina markets are quoting the 36% meal at around $28. Many southeastern mills are offering a ton of meal for a ton of seed to produce a more liberal movement. Trading was quiet and there was not enough business to establish a market. The 43% meal was offered at $31 in Chicago. Most of the markets quote the various grades about $1 per ton lower than last week. Sales to fertilizer concerns are light and pasturage has reduced the demand from feeders and dairymen.

Linseed meal.—Linseed meal was weaker but the price held fairly steady. The export demand has dropped off partly because of plentiful supplies of high protein feeds in importing countries. Consumption of these feeds has been light because of ideal

weather conditions similar to those experienced here. Stocks are fair and the demand light, causing offerings for April-May shipment to be made at about $1.50 below prevailing quotations.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed and corn oil cake meal about equals production. Prices held steady and are relatively high because of materially curtailed operations, which naturally increase cost of production. The demand for the principal products is still light, and one of the largest manufacturers announces the closing down of its main plant for one week. Caution is advocated by several manufacturers who believe dealers should carry only sufficient stocks to meet the existing demand, because it is thought that as soon as operations become more steady prices for these feeds will work lower.

Hominy Feed Prices Drop.

Hominy feed.—The price of hominy feed declined about $1 per ton. With corn quotations on the toboggan not much interest is manifested in forward shipment, and the demand is slow and only for quick delivery. Hominy feed mills are not running full time and stocks on hand are not considered large.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal production has declined to such an extent that those with stocks on hand are asking higher prices. The quantities sold are small. Most of the important markets are offering at unchanged prices from those quoted last week. California reports production as improving. A slightly better demand is noted in New Orleans and a few of the southeastern markets. Supplies in dealers' hands are light.

Beet pulp.—Offerings of beet pulp continue liberal in comparison with the poor demand, and reduced quotations were ineffectual in moving any considerable quantities. Stocks were only slightly reduced. Principal import markets report the beet pulp business as stagnant, with a number of distress sales at sacrifice prices. New York quoted as low as $29 for imported pulp; Utah mills were asking $12.50 per ton for domestic.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 216.)

southeastern markets are light and $32 is offered for strictly No. 1 in Atlanta and Savannah with No. 2 selling at discounts of $6 and $4, respectively, in the markets named.

Prairie.—Arrivals of prairie hay in Omaha were moderate. The demand for top grades remains good and that for medium and low grades poor. In Chicago receipts decreased materially but the market remained barely steady, as only the very best grades were in request. Most of the hay now arriving in Minneapolis is out of condition, being musty, wet or heating, as it was baled last winter and kept piled up at loading stations. Off grade and Midland are in poor request in that market.

Straw.—Oat and wheat straw is in good request in Omaha. Oat straw is easier in Baltimore with other kinds steady and unchanged. In Chicago straw is scarce and wanted. Cincinnati dealers expect the usual good demand for rye straw next month when the horse racing season opens at Latonia, Ky. Quoted prices are: Wheat straw—$18 Philadelphia, $14.50 Baltimore, $15 Richmond, $15 Pittsburgh, $12.50 Chicago, $8 Omaha; oat straw—$18 Philadelphia, $16 Baltimore, $15 Pittsburgh, $13.50 Chicago, $8 Kansas City, $9 Omaha; rye straw—$20 New York, $19 Philadelphia, $17 Baltimore, $15.50 Pittsburgh, $14.50 Chicago.

EGG BREAKAGE REDUCED.

(Concluded from front page.)

to realize, after experiencing heavy breakage losses due to careless stowing, that a little extra time and expense in the loading of cars is well spent and is the best kind of insurance against breakage.

It has been noted that serious breakage, as a rule, does not occur in cars which are loaded solid, with the top layer complete. Where buffing is necessary to prevent shifting of the load, the use of straw seems to be giving better satisfaction than wooden brackets or braces. If the wood is of a brittle nature, the braces often give way and the broken ends, penetrating the nearest cases, do considerable damage in addition to the breakage which results from the shifting of the load in the car.

Standardized Cars Built.

Standardized refrigerator cars which permit solid loading are now being used by shippers in many parts of the country with very good results. These cars, of which 5,600 are now in use, were designed as a special egg car, to be used as far as practicable for egg shipments exclusively. They were therefore standardized for solid loading upon the basis of the dimensions of the standard egg case. The cars provide a loading space approximately 32 ft. 8 ins. in length. This allows space for 15 cases placed end to end lengthwise in the car, with barely 2 ins. for a possible variation in the size of the cases. Any remaining space after the cases have been packed tightly in each row the full length of the car is taken up by packing straw in the center of the car. The width of the car allows eight rows of cases to be placed side by side, thus making the contents of the car 120 cases to the layer, or a total of 480 cases when the load consists of four complete layers.

The use of the standardized car is especially advantageous when full loads are shipped. The time and expense required for buffing in cars which can not be loaded solid are avoided. The load can not shift in the car, and therefore there is less danger of loss from breakage, which is an advantage both to the shipper and the transportation company. Furthermore, the car is saved from the usual damage to the interior wall and insulation caused by driving nails into the walls.

Two New Fruit and Vegetable Bulletins Available for Distribution.

"Handling Spinach for Long-Distance Shipment" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin 1189 just off the press. Recommendations for commercial handling from the field to the market are given based on extended investigations. Applications should be addressed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Copies will be mailed free as long as the supply lasts.

"The Distribution of Northwestern Boxed Apples," Department Bulletin 935, just issued, contains tables, charts, and other exhibits introduced by a short discussion of the subject. Available on application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Copies will be mailed free as long as the supply lasts.

A New Garlic-Producing Section has developed in the San Juan district, 80 miles south of San Francisco, Calif., having an area of about 400 acres and yielding, perhaps, 75 to 85 sacks per acre. Most of this crop probably will be shipped as car lots and may fill 150 cars.

RETAIL PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS OF HIGH QUALITY, MAR. 21.

(Dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bu.)

Kind of seed.	N. and Mid. Atlantic Div.	East Central Division.	North Central Division.	West Central Division.	Southwestern Division.	North Pacific Division.
Clovers:						
Red clover	25.50	22.20	24.15	20.28	26.25	25.15
Alsike clover	28.35	25.80	28.40	27.45	29.80	29.35
White clover	65.50	60.50	62.40	66.05	70.30	67.25
Sweet clover	15.10	13.75	14.80	14.10	17.00	20.25
Alfalfa	24.30	22.75	27.50	18.10	22.50	24.85
Grasses:						
Timothy	9.75	8.35	8.50	8.05	8.90	12.25
Redtop	18.60	16.95	19.55	17.95	17.85	22.95
Kentucky blue-grass	33.50	31.55	35.40	34.15	39.10	38.85
Orchard grass	21.70	18.35	23.80	18.85	25.05	28.15
Millets:						
Golden millet	5.50	5.15	4.20	3.05	4.15	7.20
Common millet	5.00	4.05	3.53	2.65	4.10	6.85
Siberian millet	5.20	4.00	3.73	2.35	2.25	6.60
Hungarian millet	6.70	5.25	4.25	3.60	2.00	6.35
Broom-corn millet	.....	4.00	3.05	2.55	.....	6.30
Sorgos ("Cane"):						
Amber sorgo	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.45	2.55	.....
Orange sorgo	3.65	3.50	4.15	2.70	2.65	.....
Sumac sorgo	.....	3.55	4.75	2.05	2.15	.....
Kafir	.....	3.25	3.95	2.30	2.25	.....
Sudan grass	9.50	7.50	7.00	5.80	6.00	9.65
Rape	12.90	11.95	10.15	11.50	12.00	12.40
Vetches:						
Hairy vetch	16.40	17.20	20.00	17.50	.....	20.40
Common vetch	8.80	10.50	9.75	.....	.....	8.10
Peas:						
Canada field peas	.....	4.90	6.05	5.60	6.50	6.05
Cowpeas	5.60	5.45	5.65	6.20	5.50	.....
Beans:						
Soy beans	5.40	7.20	9.85	8.00	7.10	.....
White field beans	.....	6.85	6.90	7.55	6.85	6.35
Seed potatoes	2.75	2.65	1.90	2.65	4.10	2.35
Seed grains:						
Seed corn	2.80	2.15	2.95	2.05	2.50	4.15
Seed wheat	2.75	2.30	2.00	1.75	2.30	2.00
Seed oats	.95	.65	.65	.60	.80	.85
Seed barley	1.95	1.15	.85	.75	1.40	1.30
Seed rye	2.95	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.95	1.95
Seed buckwheat	2.40	1.50	1.95	2.20	.....	3.10

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Mar. 19.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$20.00	$18.00
Clinton, N. C.	20.00	17.00
New Bern, N. C.	20.00	.....
Tarboro, N. C.	18.00	16.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	18.00
Abbeville, S. C.	20.00	.....
Bishopville, S. C.	18.00	15.00
Camden, S. C.	19.00	16.00
Dillon, S. C.	18.00	.....
Greenville, S. C.	20.00	16.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	18.00
Laurens, S. C.	18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C.	23.00	.....
Newberry, S. C.	20.00	18.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	20.00	18.00
Rock Hill, S. C.	22.00	18.00
Sumter, S. C.	.....	18.00
Westminster, S. C.	20.00	18.00
New Orleans, La.	18.00	.....
Albertville, Ala.	21.00	16.00
Enterprise, Ala.	23.00	18.00
Opp, Ala.	.....	18.00
Tuscumbia, Ala.	18.00	16.00
Blytheville, Ark.	18.00	.....
Earle, Ark.	18.00	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	18.00	.....
Jonesboro, Ark.	16.00	10.00
Newport, Ark.	18.00	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	16.00	.....
Searcy, Ark.	18.00	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	16.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	18.00	12.00
Alligator, Miss.	19–20.00	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	20.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	19–20.00	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	19–20.00	.....
Holly Springs, Miss.	18.00	.....
Sardis, Miss.	17.00	.....
West Point, Miss.	18.00	.....
Brownsville, Tenn.	18.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	18.00	.....
Marshall, Tex.	.....	15.00
San Marcos, Tex.	18.00	18.00
Floydada, Tex.	.....	14.00
Cameron, Tex.	.....	16.00
Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	15.00
McAlester, Okla.	.....	14.00

Seeds

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED DEMAND SLACKENED DURING WEEK.

Attention Now Being Turned to Late-Sown Crops—Alfalfa Higher but Country Stocks Ample.

There was a perceptible slowing up of business on clover and grass seed at Richmond, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City during the week ending Mar. 26. In most sections continued favorable planting weather tended to accelerate seeding and many small rush shipments by express had to be made to get seed into the hands of anxious customers. The planting season in general is said to be several weeks earlier than normal.

The attention of seedsmen is now being turned from seeds of early-sown crops to those of late-sown, such as millets, forage sorghums, buckwheat, etc. There were not many changes in prices during the week because stocks of most seeds, though somewhat less than normal, seemed to be ample to take care of the demand.

Red Clover Prices Down.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover declined 25¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. in some markets during the week. The trade on this and other varieties of clover was reported to be easing up except at Minneapolis, where the demand, which was slow to appear, was strong and not showing signs of abating for a week or two more. The good demand for clover and alfalfa seed at Memphis during the first half of the month was attributed to the large acreage that was drowned out last season by high water along the Mississippi River and to the ever-increasing interest in the diversification of crops in the southern territory tributary to this market.

In summarizing the business done during March, especially in clovers, the seedsmen emphasized the fact that this month's business far exceeded that of either January or February, but that the total sales for this season remained below normal. The demand for alsike clover has been only 50 to 60% of normal in some important markets, but the demand for white clover has been about normal or above. Country stocks of white clover in southeastern Wisconsin, which is the principal producing section, are reported to be exhausted, but the big demand for this seed already has been met.

Alfalfa prices were about 50¢ higher than last week and some markets increased their quotations as much as $2 per 100 lbs. Although there seem to be smaller spot stocks of fancy and dodder-free domestic seed, growers and shippers at country points are offering seed freely that is somewhat discolored, but they are having difficulty in selling it.

Kentucky Bluegrass Gains.

Grasses.—Prices for grass seed were unchanged from last week except that Kentucky bluegrass was quoted 50¢ to $1 or more higher in a few important markets. Redtop and orchard grass were firm at last week's prices. No improvement in the timothy demand was noted and exports during the week amounted to only about 13,000 lbs. to Great Britain. Most seedsmen indicated a smaller than normal demand for timothy during March.

Millets and sorgos.—More inquiries are being received by Missouri Valley jobbers for millet and sorgo seed, but the volume of business transacted is small. The supplies of these seeds are said to be ample to take care of any large demand that might result later because of extensive replantings of early sown crops. Stocks in jobbers' hands, however, are not burdensome, but much seed remains in the country awaiting bids. Even at the low prevailing prices for Sudan grass, the demand has been disappointingly small, one large jobber stating that the movement was much below last year and 75% below normal.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 26.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bu.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 26, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 26, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	20.50	21.00	22.50	21.50	20.00	22.00	20.50	22.50	19.25	19.00	21.50	20.00	20.00	57.70	47.00
Alsike clover	23.50	22.50	29.50	24.50	25.00	26.00	22.50	24.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	22.60	27.00	59.00	38.00
White clover	53.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	62.65	48.00
Crimson clover	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	8.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.40	19.00
Sweet clover	10.60	10.00	14.00	10.25	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.50	10.50	12.00	15.00	35.50	24.00
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	28.00
Alfalfa	17.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.50	20.00	17.00	18.50	.....	20.00	20.00	41.40	24.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.05	6.45	7.50	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.50	7.25	6.50	8.00	13.85	10.90
Redtop	14.00	14.00	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	13.50	15.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	18.00	19.85	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	28.50	26.00	28.00	27.25	28.50	27.00	27.50	28.50	30.00	30.00	29.00	32.00	28.00	30.30	23.00
Orchard grass	15.00	14.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	18.00	25.85	28.50
Italian rye grass	8.00	6.00	7.75	.....	.....	8.00	7.50	8.50	.....	7.00	8.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.00	6.00	.....	7.00	.....	8.00	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	25.00	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	36.00	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	16.00	18.00	.....	18.00	29.80	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.80	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.40	1.65	2.75	.....	7.00	5.95	5.25
Common millet	3.50	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	1.75	2.25	1.75	1.50	2.50	.....	5.00	4.05	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.25	2.00	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	3.80	5.25
Hungarian millet	3.75	4.50	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.10	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	6.25
Japanese millet	7.50	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.50	7.50	.....	.....	13.40	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.10	2.00	1.50	2.25	.....	.....	3.70	3.85
Sorgos ("Cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.40	2.00	.....	.....	3.35	4.00
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	1.90	1.50	2.75	.....	.....	3.55	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	5.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	.....	.....	3.25	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.90	.....	1.35	2.50	.....	.....	3.25	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.65	2.50	.....	.....	3.35	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.25	2.75	4.00	.....	7.00	13.70	14.50
Rape	7.75	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	8.25	.....	6.50	11.55	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	11.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	12.25	13.00	.....	.....	18.25	.....	14.00	29.95	18.50
Common vetch	5.25	5.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	6.00	10.25	7.50
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.20	4.25	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.50	.....	3.75	.....	5.00	5.95	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	4.50	4.80	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	5.40	4.50	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10.60	6.00
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	3.50	4.15	.....	.....	4.30	[1]9.00	[1]10.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	9.35	4.50
White field beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	7.09	.....	.....	8.35	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	6.00
Seed potatoes	.....	2.50	2.60	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	5.75	2.85
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.65	1.65	1.35	.....	2.00	1.40	2.25	1.50	1.75	2.25	.....	3.35	3.10	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.25	2.15	.....	3.00	2.40	.....	2.25	3.75	2.85
Seed oats	.....	.75	.80	.80	.....	.60	.65	.70	.75	.65	1.10	.....	.90	1.30	.95
Seed barley	.....	1.40	.....	1.30	1.20	.....	1.05	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.90	.....	1.30	2.10	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	2.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.85	1.65	2.40	.....	1.70	2.35	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.60	.....	1.70	.....	1.50	1.70	1.65	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.85

[1] Northern grown.

Retail Prices of Field Seeds Erratic During Month of March.

The inconsistent trend of retail prices during the month of March reflects the unstable demand for field seeds. On the whole, the demand from farmers is below normal, according to reports submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Markets under date of Mar. 21. More farmers than usual have seed of their own production; others are able to purchase more advantageously from their neighbors, while many are curtailing their seed purchases because of inability to finance their farming operations or a disinclination to plant as extensively as in very recent years because of the low price of farm products.

A comparison of the retail prices given in the accompanying table with those published in The Market Reporter for Mar. 12 shows that red clover declined from $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. in the North and Middle Atlantic and West Central divisions, but made substantial gains in all other sections. Alsike and white clover advanced more consistently. Alfalfa is from 40¢ to $1.85 higher in East and North Central and Southwestern divisions but $2.75 lower in the West Central division. Timothy and all grasses sold higher in the North Central division and at the same or lower prices in most other sections.

Millet Prices Advance.

Advances of 55¢ to $1.35 are noted in the prices of millets in the East Central division and equal declines elsewhere. Soy beans and cowpeas sold higher generally, while potatoes are somewhat lower in the North and West Central divisions and higher in others. In the Southeastern division the retail price of soy beans at $4.90 per 100 lbs. is 65¢ higher than cowpeas. Cotton seed for planting purposes is selling at $3.50 to $4 per 100 lbs. in the cotton States.

Grain

UPWARD TREND TAKEN BY WHEAT PRICES RECEIVES CHECK.

Declines of Recent Weeks Halted Temporarily—Cold Weather Reports a Bullish Factor.

A steady decline for three weeks during which Chicago May wheat was carried down 23¢ and May corn 8¢ from highest to lowest point, was checked on Saturday, Mar. 26, and the market gave hopes of doing better on the 28th and 29th, but another sharp break occurred on the 30th.

Yet during the three weeks' decline export business in wheat was heavy, cash wheat was in active demand and difficult to buy in the quantities desired, and premiums on Hard Winter and Spring were firmly maintained. The strong position of cash wheat was ignored by the speculators, who persistently sold the May future on the theory that crop conditions were favorable and that Canada would dump several million bushels of wheat in this country on the opening of navigation May 1.

Visible Wheat Supply Very Small.

On Mar. 28 the bears received two jolts. The first was the publication of the weekly visible supply report, showing a decrease of 3,800,000 bus. last week, bringing the total down to 20,780,000 bus., the smallest with one exception in 30 years. The second jolt came in the form of a cold wave over the winter-wheat States, with reports of widespread damage to growing wheat that had reached the jointed stage of development.

The market was technically in a position to respond to bullish news, for there was a heavy short interest and prices had had a big decline. The result was a 2¢ advance in Chicago May wheat over Saturday's close.

Closing prices of the May future in the principal markets on Mar. 28, compared with the previous Monday, were: Chicago May wheat 1¾¢ higher and corn ½¢ lower; Minneapolis May wheat 2¾¢ higher; Kansas City ¾¢ and Winnipeg 4¼¢ higher.

Closing prices Mar. 28 were: Chicago May wheat $1.43⅜ and corn 64¼¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.38⅜, Kansas City $1.36⅛, and Winnipeg $1.80⅝.

Trading in July wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade was started Mar. 28. The closing price was 20¢ under May.

Cash Wheat Premiums Decline.

In the Chicago cash wheat market the big premiums on Red Winter, which were a prominent feature in the market for several months, broke 6¢ to 7¢ on Mar. 22 and on the 28th declined 2¢ more. Also, on the 28th, Hard Winter wheat premiums declined 2¢. This brought the price of No. 2 Red Winter and of No. 2 Hard Winter exactly even for the first time in the crop.

On Mar. 28 both No. 2 Red and No. 2 Hard sold in the Chicago market at 10½¢ to 12½¢ over May, compared with 20½¢ to 22½¢ for Red and 11¢ to 14½¢ for Hard on the 21st. The decline in cash-wheat premiums in Chicago was mainly due to technical conditions in connection with the expiring March future.

In Kansas City on Mar. 26 No. 2 Dark Hard sold at 14¢ over Kansas City May. In Minneapolis a keen demand for the choice qualities was reported, with No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at 24¢ to 37¢ over Minneapolis May, Canadian 40¢ over, and No. 2 Dark Northern 18¢ to 32¢ over.

The situation in wheat up to Mar. 28, when crop damage changed it, was one of strong demand and legitimate strength on the side of cash wheat—though the strength was ignored by speculators—and theoretical weakness on the side of the futures, and the speculators made the futures markets weak by persistent hammering of prices. In the two weeks from Mar. 14 to 26 export sales were reported to have amounted to 15,000,000 bus.

If the damage to the growing crop proves to be serious, the bear market of the last three weeks may be turned into a bull market, with the strength of the cash wheat situation asserting itself.

Corn Market Changes But Little.

The corn market can not get out from under the shadow of the great crop harvested last fall and the accumulating supplies at terminal points. The visible supply increased 2,220,000 bus. last week, making the total 32,170,000 bus., compared with 5,690,000 bus. a year ago. The biggest corn products industry in Chicago closed temporarily last week because of dull business. May corn has of late been slightly influenced by wheat, but as May corn is low it does not break much, while the steady weight of hedging sales checks any upward tendency.

Tuesday, Mar. 29.—The cold weather scare caused nervous markets and wheat was higher early but sold off and closed fractionally lower in Chicago and Kansas City than Monday, but was unchanged in Minneapolis and 1¢ higher in Winnipeg. There was free selling on the early advance, although it was conceded that damage to wheat by freezing had been done in Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. Cash wheat premiums in Chicago were ½¢ to 2½¢ higher than on the 28th.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Mar. 26:					
Atlantic ports [1]	898	1,851	.....	42	69
Gulf ports [2]	2,844	782	3	.....	58
Pacific ports [3]	351	.....	.....	235	.....
Total	**4,093**	**2,633**	**3**	**277**	**127**
Previous week	2,266	3,430	15	216	426
Total, July 1, 1920, to Mar. 26, 1921	206,544	24,380	2,537	17,715	29,619

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

Northern Truck Crop Uncertain.

Reports thus far received indicate both increases and decreases of truck crop acreage in northern producing sections. Cheaper labor and supplies tend to favor liberal planting, while the low prices of farm produce and the high interest rates for money tend to check operations in some sections. Declines of 10% to 25% in values of farm lands are reported in many States and often corresponding decreases in rentals.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Mar. 25.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 3	146	146¾	145½	143	.....	(1)
Hard Winter	No. 1	160	162	159	158½	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 1	155½	.....	.....	157	158½	.....
	No. 2	164½	166	.....	.....	157¼	.....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	167	168	165	169	170	.....
	No. 2	162	162	159	164	164	.....
	No. 3	152	152	148	148	151	.....
	No. 4	137	138	136	140	139	.....
North'n Spring	No. 3	149	.....	141	.....	139	.....
	No. 4	148	138	.....	134	.....	.....
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 2	157	162⅜	162¼	160	156⅞	.....
	No. 3	157	162⅞	158	158	157	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	148⅝	153	149⅜	150½	150⅜	.....
	No. 2	145⅜	150½	149	150	149⅜	.....
	No. 3	143½	150¼	149	147⅜	146	.....
	No. 4	143	147	147	.....	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 1	152	155	152	150	149	.....
	No. 2	152	154	149½	149	148	.....
	No. 3	.....	.....	147	146	145	.....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	157	154	153½	153½	155½	.....
	No. 2	157	154½	152¼	153¼	154	.....
	No. 3	150½	152	150	150	153	.....

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 3	60	61	59	59½	58¼	.....
	No. 4	59	59½	57½	57½	56½	.....
Yellow	No. 2	65	64½	62½	62¾	61	.....
	No. 3	60¾	61½	59	59½	58	.....
	No. 4	59	59	57½	57⅜	56¼	.....
Mixed	No. 2	.....	65	62	62½	61	.....
	No. 3	60¾	61	59	59	58	.....
	No. 4	58½	59¼	57	57½	55¾	.....
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	53½	54	.....	51½	50½	.....
	No. 4	51	51½	49½	49	48⅝	.....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	57⅜	57½	56	55⅜	55⅜	.....
	No. 3	55⅜	56¼	54⅜	53⅜	53¼	.....
	No. 4	53	54½	54	.....	50⅜	.....
Yellow	No. 2	57	56⅜	55½	55⅞	54⅜	.....
	No. 3	55½	55⅜	54	53⅜	52¼	.....
	No. 4	54½	54	50	.....	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 2	56	56	54⅜	54⅜	54	.....
	No. 3	54⅜	54¼	52⅜	52⅜	51⅜	.....
	No. 4	.....	54	51½	50	50	.....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 2	.....	64	62	.....	60	.....
	No. 3	61⅜	62⅜	59	59½	58	.....
	No. 4	60¼	60⅜	57	57⅞	56¼	.....
Yellow	No. 2	.....	64½	62⅜	62⅜	62¼	.....
	No. 3	62⅜	62⅜	59⅜	60¼	60	.....
	No. 4	60¼	60¼	57⅜	.....	.....	.....

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	41½	42	41	41⅞	41¼	.....
	No. 2	41½	42	40¾	41⅜	41¼	.....
	No. 3	39¼	40¾	39	39⅜	39¼	.....
	No. 4	.....	39¼	38	39	37¼	.....
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 3	36¾	36⅜	36	36	35¾	.....
	No. 4	36	35¾	34½	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	40	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	.....	.....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	43	43⅜	42	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	42⅜	43¼	41⅜	41¼	41¼	.....
	No. 3	42¼	43	40½	40½	41	.....
	No. 4	42	42½	39½	40	40¼	.....

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	140	140	137	142	144	.....

Daily Closing Price of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Mar.	152	152½	152	150⅝	153	.....
	May	142	141⅞	142⅜	141⅛	141⅜	.....
Corn	May	66⅜	65⅞	65¼	64	64½	.....
	July	69⅜	68⅜	68¼	67½	67⅜	.....
Oats	May	41	40⅜	40⅜	40	40¼	.....
	July	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	41⅜	41⅝	.....
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Mar.	143	145	144	144½	143½	.....
	May	135⅞	135⅞	136	135	133⅜	.....
Corn	May	59	58½	57⅝	57	56¼	.....
	July	62⅜	62⅛	61⅝	60¾	60⅜	.....
Oats	May	39½	39¾	39	38⅜	38¼	.....

[1] Holiday.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR FEBRUARY.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, February, 1921.	Total, January, 1921.	Total, July, 1920–February, 1921.	Total, July, 1919–February, 1920.
Dark Northern Spring. No. 1	1202	1062	6	38	111	188	9	....	1	2	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	22	17	....	275	2943	3473	33414	3849
No. 2	516	269	8	9	217	43	77	....	1	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	13	24	....	60	1379	1431	10966	2774
No. 3	686	222	11	38	56	386	42	....	34	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	38	....	96	1639	1585	16132	7370
All others	1534	322	21	46	8	87	11	....	2	181	157	448	49	16	....	6	....	....	12	35	1	224	3160	3434	23953	18406
Total	3938	1906	46	131	392	704	139	....	38	191	159	451	59	16	....	6	4	....	71	114	1	655	9021	9923	90365	32399
Northern Spring. No. 1	39	57	2	7	8	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	8	55	....	42	223	249	2249	3914
No. 2	41	41	3	3	6	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	36	....	19	158	184	1798	2881
No. 3	37	28	7	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	18	....	16	117	209	1406	6648
All others	87	62	2	8	....	4	2	....	....	....	5	17	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	45	6	33	276	270	3481	13449
Total	204	188	14	24	16	6	2	....	2	1	8	19	8	....	....	5	....	....	12	154	6	110	779	912	8934	26892
Red Spring. No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	7	2	85	134
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	13	40	95
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	24	53	99
All others	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	8	13	126	145
Total	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	4	17	52	304	473
Total Hard Red Spring	4133	2095	60	155	408	710	141	....	40	192	167	470	67	16	....	11	4	....	83	279	7	769	9317	10887	99603	59764
Amber Durum. No. 1	13	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	18	56	908	601
No. 2	119	32	....	....	2	14	....	....	3	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	182	364	6030	3306
No. 3	24	9	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	38	54	2031	1580
All others	28	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	38	54	900	1280
Total	184	46	....	1	4	14	....	....	3	1	....	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	15	278	528	9869	6767
Durum. No. 1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	12	27	191	122
No. 2	20	26	1	2	1	1	5	....	2	7	6	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	76	140	1906	873
No. 3	27	15	2	1	....	1	6	....	....	1	4	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	83	117	1264	434
All others	42	8	11	6	3	....	1	....	....	3	3	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	83	110	1105	498
Total	90	49	14	10	4	2	12	....	2	9	17	....	4	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	20	230	403	4356	1927
Red Durum. No. 1	9	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	31	998	279
No. 2	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	15	406	211
No. 3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	126	61
All others	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	119	74
Total	24	16	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	43	63	1649	625
Total Durum	238	111	15	12	8	16	12	....	5	10	17	3	6	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	1	36	553	994	15874	9319
Dark Hard Winter. No. 1	78	1	13	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	40	9	23	3	1	....	....	3	26	3	183	400	492	7266	1783
No. 2	36	3	7	2	....	....	18	....	....	....	37	243	4	156	33	44	....	....	2	74	12	835	1546	1571	10893	3949
No. 3	4	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	90	140	3	138	9	3	1	....	....	45	5	378	820	1395	6777	3812
All others	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	110	1	111	3	1	....	....	2	16	....	175	464	693	4016	2310
Total	123	4	21	17	1	....	18	....	....	....	171	533	17	468	48	49	1	....	7	161	20	1571	3230	4051	28952	11854
Hard Winter. No. 1	19	....	5	55	30	4	....	....	....	145	205	677	119	59	3	127	2	1	1	28	97	580	2157	2730	42721	8713
No. 2	17	....	12	31	35	43	98	....	....	1414	1460	1718	192	185	33	105	....	....	2	37	68	1589	7039	10847	72760	40651
No. 3	2	....	....	6	....	....	11	....	....	786	778	757	159	58	9	38	....	....	....	6	13	760	3383	4568	33544	53716
All others	2	....	3	13	1	....	....	....	....	280	444	955	214	130	19	41	....	....	....	4	34	584	2724	4310	31512	49648
Total	40	....	20	105	66	47	109	....	....	2625	2887	4107	684	432	64	311	2	1	3	75	212	3513	15303	22455	180537	158728
Yellow Hard Winter. No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	132	644
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	18	211	3371
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	96	4253
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	126	3975
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	15	27	565	12243
Total Hard Red Winter	163	4	41	122	67	47	127	....	....	2625	3060	4647	701	900	112	362	3	1	10	237	232	5099	18560	26532	216048	182825
Red Winter. No. 1	10	....	2	33	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	137	....	....	3	169	5	2	....	1	37	128	530	536	13534	7353
No. 2	3	....	2	50	4	....	3	....	5	....	....	335	....	2	37	422	33	78	....	7	15	499	1495	1496	28163	68253
No. 3	2	....	1	8	5	....	15	....	20	....	1	89	....	....	14	76	18	63	4	5	....	237	553	593	10975	57070
All others	....	1	....	15	4	....	22	....	24	1	7	238	....	1	34	62	15	56	5	2	3	191	681	727	12329	39769
Total	15	1	5	106	15	....	40	1	49	1	8	799	....	3	88	729	71	199	9	15	55	1055	3264	3352	64901	172445
Red Walla. No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	42	....	....	66	66	561	832
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	44	....	....	69	66	536	571
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	23	....	....	51	53	17	89
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	55	....	....	109	4	132	76
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	109	....	35	288	153	1356	1569
Total Soft Red Winter	15	1	5	106	15	....	128	1	49	1	8	799	....	3	88	729	71	199	65	124	55	1090	3552	3505	66257	174014
Hard White. No. 1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	8	....	7	22	17	275	1800
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	28	....	45	105	160	1233	1872
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	30	65	....	42	143	146	1021	1138
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	26	....	....	....	6	....	....	24	63	....	59	179	170	986	1078
Total	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	30	....	....	....	11	....	....	86	164	....	153	449	493	3515	5888
Soft White. No. 1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	14	21	66	686	884
No. 2	1	....	....	7	6	7	....	....	1	1	....	4	1	....	....	30	5	....	2	27	....	181	273	556	4894	4281
No. 3	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	5	1	2	4	....	....	....	7	3	....	2	45	....	42	117	156	1215	1602
All others	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	2	4	....	....	1	15	....	41	71	127	544	523
Total	1	....	1	9	13	7	....	....	6	5	3	10	1	....	2	46	8	....	5	87	....	278	482	905	7339	7287
Total Common White	1	....	1	10	13	7	....	....	6	5	7	40	1	....	2	57	8	....	91	251	....	431	931	1398	10854	13175
White Club. No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	22	....	17	44	62	1081	3568
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	126	....	36	186	308	3070	3372
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	153	....	30	200	263	2170	1513
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	72	....	6	89	123	707	314
Total White Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	373	....	89	519	756	7028	8767
Mixed Wheat. No. 1	96	40	5	43	9	6	....	....	1	3	8	120	3	1	2	56	1	1	6	28	9	114	552	740	13853	4216
No. 2	152	115	13	32	17	161	280	....	299	33	78	200	9	7	14	23	7	2	13	75	....	305	1835	2118	29126	15560
No. 3	70	62	24	12	11	45	71	1	90	30	211	66	17	6	6	15	....	6	13	133	....	168	1057	1224	12842	14141
All others	97	37	23	16	16	1	2	....	4	94	390	192	37	8	26	17	1	6	7	53	3	260	1290	1325	10219	10693
Total Mixed Wheat	415	254	65	103	53	213	353	1	394	160	687	578	66	22	48	111	9	15	39	289	12	847	4734	5407	66040	44610
Total, Feb., 1921	5035	2465	187	508	564	993	761	2	494	2993	3946	6539	841	941	251	1277	95	215	343	1553	307	8361	38671	.....	.....	.....
Total, Jan., 1921	6698	2202	154	646	295	1298	731	....	531	3459	5200	9865	2018	1066	378	1537	80	159	393	1733	362	10694	.....	49479	.....	.....
Total, July, 1920–Feb., 1921	68900	30493	1168	12435	3530	35836	10404	2359	16384	37627	37334	60402	17985	8319	2411	15333	2580	2396	3762	12774	3574	91698	.....	.....	475704	.....
Total, July, 1919–Feb., 1920	77337	6997	3534	46984	8142	18235	13535	3236	13768	7466	13609	75192	18508	13071	4909	20843	5309	5017	5495	6303	6412	109572	.....	.....	.....	492474

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR FEBRUARY.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, Feb., 1921.	Total, Jan., 1921.	Total Oct., 1920–Feb., 1921.	Total Oct., 1919–Feb., 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	4	33	407	451	135	1,030	13	55	989	2,300	974	4,331	.....	24	273	1,202	859	2,358	7,719	12,105	31,326	19,409
Omaha	.....	2	177	216	18	413	1	4	167	464	68	704	.....	2	162	374	35	573	1,690	2,185	5,703	7,235
Peoria	.....	2	14	22	12	50	.....	1	74	398	131	604	.....	1	14	61	52	128	782	1,088	3,968	7,798
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	11	21	384	175	8	599	.....	20	158	181	5	364	.....	80	494	291	52	927	1,890	2,006	5,551	4,789
St. Louis and East St. Louis	.....	16	134	124	29	303	.....	5	124	474	171	774	1	2	129	294	47	473	1,550	2,526	6,836	7,517
Milwaukee	.....	.....	10	60	22	92	.....	.....	78	308	117	503	.....	3	41	205	146	395	990	2,219	5,760	3,760
Indianapolis	.....	2	84	229	49	364	1	4	64	274	129	472	.....	.....	8	76	40	124	960	1,337	6,154	6,792
Minneapolis	.....	.....	8	27	15	50	.....	1	64	351	161	577	.....	1	51	249	162	463	1,090	1,868	5,567	5,403
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	11	289	573	227	1,100	.....	1	7	23	37	68	1,171	1,127	3,636	2,825
Cincinnati	.....	12	24	52	11	99	.....	8	21	58	47	134	.....	.....	2	41	26	69	302	383	1,678	1,845
Memphis	.....	5	18	15	2	40	1	25	117	70	3	216	.....	2	11	4	.....	17	273	390	1,133	1,180
Louisville	1	2	32	32	5	72	.....	4	10	4	4	22	.....	.....	2	3	1	6	100	156	791	1,425
Sioux City	.....	.....	8	7	.....	15	1	7	143	179	15	345	.....	.....	40	52	7	99	459	687	1,894	775
Philadelphia	1	.....	9	6	1	17	1	9	48	39	14	111	12	314	447	116	13	902	1,030	764	2,111	565
Nashville	.....	74	15	18	25	132	.....	50	10	10	2	72	.....	.....	3	2	1	4	212	259	693	756
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13	25	79	125	.....	.....	1	12	27	40	165	318	831	404
Baltimore	2	2	19	12	5	40	.....	16	144	78	23	261	.....	94	1,324	272	35	1,725	2,026	1,933	5,055	706
New Orleans	.....	3	22	16	9	50	1	23	117	130	23	294	.....	78	416	303	91	888	1,232	1,537	3,048	591
Denver	.....	2	8	2	1	13	.....	20	40	40	2	102	.....	31	60	18	3	112	227	630	1,978	1,718
Detroit	.....	.....	3	2	1	6	.....	.....	7	12	3	22	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	30	134	396	737
Wichita	.....	2	14	1	.....	17	.....	4	12	7	.....	23	.....	5	30	11	2	48	88	75	253	266
Seattle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	39	2	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	50	238	295
Fort Worth	.....	6	15	7	1	29	.....	2	18	10	3	33	1	17	55	9	10	92	154	165	600	326
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	71	228	120
Atlanta	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	9
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	1	12	13	57	118	45
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	5	49	61	115	.....	.....	8	16	42	66	186	66	275	330
New York	1	18	1	1	.....	21	2	110	46	8	1	167	8	407	329	43	8	795	983	665	2,870	228
St. Joseph	.....	5	101	70	2	178	.....	1	42	73	3	119	.....	4	42	51	1	98	395	592	1,611	1,502
All other inspection points	5	115	581	414	114	1,229	.....	89	449	976	581	2,095	9	131	554	492	333	1,519	4,843	6,049	19,454	15,273
Total Feb., 1921	25	321	2,959	1,966	463	4,872	22	473	3,323	7,095	2,848	13,766	31	1,211	4,504	4,226	2,031	12,063	30,641	.....	.....	.....
Total Jan., 1921	73	603	2,077	2,717	785	6,262	80	686	4,272	11,049	5,067	21,154	77	982	4,734	5,721	2,469	13,983	.....	41,399	.....	.....
Total Oct., 1920–Feb., 1921	2,351	4,781	6,276	6,845	2,719	22,972	5,131	7,164	11,424	24,147	11,516	59,432	1,534	4,974	11,601	12,556	6,591	37,358	.....	.....	119,762	.....
Total Oct., 1919–Feb., 1920	834	2,169	3,755	8,380	3,026	18,164	3,423	4,242	5,904	22,111	15,393	51,073	769	2,178	3,337	9,225	9,578	25,087	.....	.....	.....	94,324

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR FEBRUARY.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Feb., 1921.	Total, Jan., 1921.	Total, July 1, 1920–Feb. 28, 1921.	Total, July 1, 1919–Feb. 29, 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	160	875	527	100	15	1,677	1	1	1	1	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,681	2,376	21,803	25,775
Milwaukee	.....	33	176	17	2	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	490	7,165	9,059
Minneapolis	7	18	497	76	19	617	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618	1,087	9,290	8,139
New York	1	34	39	19	33	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	189	2,647	6,841
St. Louis and East St. Louis	23	77	207	48	71	426	7	10	1	2	2	22	17	74	1	25	5	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	1,151	7,431	7,557
Buffalo	2	167	53	38	12	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	396	4,525	4,727
Indianapolis	27	257	35	10	.....	329	6	5	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	516	5,381	4,945
Omaha	.....	52	99	32	8	191	.....	5	1	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	503	3,995	4,290
Peoria	3	35	10	7	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	111	1,778	2,065
Cairo	8	157	200	21	9	395	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	20	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	834	6,330	6,246
Cincinnati	3	69	14	21	26	133	2	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	200	1,848	3,492
Memphis	54	65	114	34	26	293	3	5	.....	2	...	10	1	40	3	3	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	483	3,169	3,862
Louisville	8	71	67	14	11	171	4	3	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	256	2,076	2,763
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans	3	56	135	18	3	215	.....	9	2	3	1	15	.....	58	3	3	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	483	3,941	4,305
Philadelphia	.....	34	12	6	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	88	923	2,023
Denver	.....	6	19	14	2	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	33	507	987
Nashville	5	153	50	17	6	231	2	8	2	.....	...	12	2	46	3	12	5	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	348	2,513	3,106
Detroit	.....	27	10	6	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	85	921	885
Seattle	1	3	1	14	14	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33	375	493
Portland	14	1	5	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	2	6	...	22	42	31	583	798
Cleveland	3	45	25	32	20	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	122	1,426	997
Duluth	.....	36	263	48	7	354	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	408	2,199	502
New Orleans	.....	23	12	6	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	57	816	1,709
Fort Worth	.....	1	26	10	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	23	8	8	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	76	1,481	1,816
Baltimore	.....	10	13	9	6	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	111	908	1,326
Sioux City	1	26	17	1	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	101	1,167	274
Boston	.....	2	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	97	1,378
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	51	20
Galveston	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	49	179
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1	2	11	2	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4	98	269
St. Joseph	.....	5	33	.....	.....	38	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	39	434	435
All other inspection points	28	432	755	200	29	1,444	1	13	6	1	2	23	15	138	43	15	3	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,681	1,969	19,223	21,749
Total, Feb., 1921	351	2,778	3,415	819	322	7,685	26	61	20	11	11	129	40	428	79	66	22	635	6	8	2	6	...	22	8,471	.....	.....	.....
Total, Jan., 1921	598	4,050	5,544	1,158	388	11,738	50	76	25	14	26	191	50	497	90	53	2	692	4	11	8	1	1	25	.....	12,646	.....	.....
Total, July, 1920–Feb., 1921	4,218	36,550	50,119	7,760	3,870	102,517	368	813	400	111	291	1,983	384	3,547	3,002	969	544	8,446	89	104	58	34	19	304	.....	.....	113,250	.....
Total, July, 1919–Feb., 1920	3,812	35,492	64,078	10,823	1,970	116,175	318	1,648	1,087	377	262	3,692	269	1,569	4,629	3,562	795	10,824	83	90	58	53	37	321	.....	.....	.....	131,012

Foreign Markets

BUTTER TRADE OF NETHERLANDS AGAIN NEARING NORMAL.

More Than 100,000,000 Pounds Produced in 1920, of Which U. S. Took 3,472,245 Pounds.

The production of butter in the Netherlands during 1920 showed a material gain over that of the previous year and a steady advance toward the prewar level of the industry, according to the American consul at Rotterdam. The returns of the Government butter control authorities show a production for 1920 amounting to 102,734,360 lbs., as compared with 95,900,100 lbs. during 1919, 87,743,080 lbs. in 1918, 112,875,520 lbs. in 1917, and 131,173,700 lbs. in 1916. The year 1916 was the last during which the butter production of Netherlands was anything near the normal prewar average of 141,094,400 lbs. annually. Approximately 45%, or 45,575,696 lbs., of the 1920 production was exported to foreign countries during the year.

Butter Placed Under Control.

Beginning early in the war the Government of Netherlands placed the production and especially the marketing of butter under strict control. Each week Government authorities fixed the percentage of the product which might be exported and at the same time the export tax. This tax as a rule represented the difference between the domestic price fixed by the Government and the price obtained abroad. The percentage of butter to be exported always depended upon the production of the previous week as well as the amount not taken by the domestic demand and the amount not exported of the previous week's allotment.

The following table gives the total butter exports for the past eight years and shows the principle countries to which it was exported:

(In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.)

Year.	Germany.	Belgium.	Great Britain.	France.	Total exports.[1]
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1913	41,953	18,573	17,502	.....	81,722
1914	43,338	16,172	21,034	.....	84,407
1915	80,853	3,245	5,427	.....	93,351
1916	69,253	1,498	4,836	.....	73,997
1917	39,087	3,928	9,195	1,234	54,215
1918	3,688	191	1,223	242	5,414
1919	14,334	9,052	198	4,168	30,240
1920	8,858	9,627	13,432	6,669	45,575

[1] Including all countries in addition to the four mentioned.

Holland exported 3,472,245 lbs. of butter to the United States during 1920. Exports to the United States have been entirely a matter of comparative price and have depended to a large extent on exchange. With the depressed value of the guilder as compared with the dollar, the United States has been able to pay a price which was comparatively high in the Netherlands, and at the same time secure the butter for a price in gold which was competitive with butter of domestic production and that imported from other countries.

A Correction.

In the article "Exports of Milk Cows from the Netherlands," which appeared in the Mar. 12 issue, the number of milk cows and calves imported from the Netherlands during 1919 was erroneously given as "10,212." The correct number is "16,212."

Egyptian Cotton Cultivators Endeavoring to Advance Prices.

Judging from the latest reports, it would appear certain that the recently formed association of Egyptian cotton growers intends to exert every possible endeavor to enhance the value of cotton, according to the American consul at London, England. The main problem with which the syndicate was bound to be confronted was the financial aspect of the scheme. The syndicate intended to procure means to allow cultivators to hold approximately 400,000 bales of 500 lbs. each until the next crop if necessary, and eventually to make gradual purchases for account of the syndicate in order to push prices and to maintain them at a minimum of $40 per cantar (99.05 lbs.) for Fully Fair Sakellaridis.

It is stated that the syndicate has been able to obtain the support of an American bank, which is prepared to advance half the value of the cotton. Consumers, however, seem to attach slight importance to the plans of the syndicate. At any rate, the test of its efficiency will come when the syndicate is confronted with the new crop and attempts are made to dispose of it in competition with the carried-over stock.

Decrease Shown in Imports of Peanuts and Peanut Oil.

During the latter half of 1920 the imports of peanuts into the United States showed a remarkable decrease. The first six months of the year saw 110,659,966 lbs. of peanuts brought into the country, chiefly from China and Japan, whereas from July to December, inclusive, only 8,853,469 lbs. were received. The last six months of the year 1919 showed imports to the extent of 21,752-,457 lbs.

Together with lessened receipts of Asiatic peanuts during the past few months, the imports of peanut oil also show a marked drop. For the last six months of 1920, only 17,235,-811 lbs. of peanut oil were tabulated as coming into the United States, a notable decline from the total imports of 80,577,313 lbs. for the first half of the year, and the 89,783,055 lbs. received during the last six months of 1919.

According to statistics furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 71,343,503 lbs. of the total imports of peanut oil during 1920 were credited to Japan, and only 17,070,704 lbs. to China. It is well known, however, that a large proportion of the peanut oil shipped from Japan is prepared from peanuts grown in China, and either crushed in mills in Japan or simply transshipped through Japan en route from China to the United States. In either case the oil would be tabulated as coming from Japan, as the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce only carry the shipments back to the last country from which they were billed, unless transshipped in bond.

During the calendar year 1920 the United States imported 119,513,435 lbs. of peanuts, and 97,813,124 lbs. of peanut oil, practically all of which came either directly from China and Japan or indirectly from those countries through such points as Hongkong, the Kwantung Leased Province, and Vancouver, British Columbia.

More Apples from New York State.

New York State by Mar. 26 had shipped 20,000 more bbls. of apples than at the corresponding date last season.

RUSSIA'S PRODUCTION OF FLAX REDUCED 90 PER CENT.

1920 Crop Far Below Prewar Years—Formerly Ranked Third Among Russia's Exports.

The 1920 flax crop in Russia can not meet even one-half of Russia's own requirements, according to the American consul at Helsingfors, Finland. In prewar times Russia itself consumed about 252,789,600 lbs. of flax and exported about 650,030,400 lbs. annually. The 1920 crop amounted to only 90,282,000 lbs. Thus Russia has lost for the present an important article of export, as flax formerly occupied the third place in value among the exports of that country.

It is to be noted that before the war England had 1,120,000 spindles in operation, France 554,000, Russia 380,000, and Germany 305,000, and that the world's crop of flax was about 1,155,609,600 lbs., of which about 938,932,800 lbs. were produced in Russia.

Acreage Reduced 90 Per Cent.

This information is of interest in view of the many rumors regarding the amount of raw materials that Russia has to offer for foreign goods and regarding the desire of the business world to resume trade relations with that country. The area of flax under cultivation in Russia at present is only 10% of the prewar area.

The principal reason for the great decrease in the acreage cultivated is the lack of incentive on the part of the peasants. Formerly the farmers of the flax-growing regions of Russia raised flax and purchased grain and other necessaries. Now the situation is changed. As the peasants are unable to purchase flour they are obliged to raise more grain, potatoes, and other foodstuffs. They are at the same time limiting the production of flax to their own requirements for fiber and flax seed. Another reason for the decrease in the flax crop is the lack of seed for sowing, as the seed has been used up for food.

The production of flax in Russia during the last four years and in 1913 was as follows:

Year.	Poods.[1]	Pounds.
1913	31,900,000	1,151,998,320
1917	11,700,000	422,519,760
1918	10,500,000	379,134,400
1919	5,000,000	180,564,000
1920	2,500,000	90,282,000

[1] Pood=36.1128 lbs.

U. S. Gets Canadian Butter.

The Canadian farmer anticipates a good market in the United States for dairy products, and already butter is being exported to some of the leading cities in considerable quantities, according to the American consul at Winnipeg. About 25,000 Manitoba farmers are now engaged in the dairying business to some extent. About 1,000 ship milk to Winnipeg; 1,500 ship cream to the city for domestic use and 20,000 or more ship their surplus milk in the shape of cream for butter making to one of the 53 creameries now operating in Manitoba.

A Correction.

In the article "Canary Island Onion Seed Sold Mostly to United States," which appeared in the Mar. 26 issue, the number of pounds contained in a crate was erroneously given as "485" and the number of bushels as "8½." These figures should have read "44" and "¾," respectively.

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA POINT TO LOWER BUTTER PRICES.

Termination of British Government Contract on March 31 Causing Much Uncertainty.

Much uncertainty is felt in Australia, New Zealand, England, and, to a certain extent, in the United States, over the effect the termination of the British Government contract will have on the butter market. This contract terminates on Mar. 31.

From a report by the American consul at Sydney and from information supplied by Australian dairy publications, it is learned that the belief is quite prevalent in Australia that present butter prices will have to be reduced if a steady market is to be obtained.

In New South Wales, where butter prices are relatively high, it is anticipated that the surplus production of Queensland may be offered on that market, thus forcing the New South Wales producers to lower their prices.

Butter production in New South Wales is at present unusually heavy. The output for the whole State during the last week of January was estimated at 44,000 boxes of 56 lbs. each, or a total of 2,464,000 lbs. of all grades. Local sales for home consumption for the same period were about 20,000 boxes of the best grades, leaving 24,000 boxes for export on British Government account.

Production in Queensland.

The output in Queensland is estimated to be about 25,000 boxes weekly, of which only approximately 2,500 boxes are required for home consumption. Last week's production in the State of Victoria was about 23,000 boxes, of which 16,000 must be reserved for the local demand.

By the end of April the production in Western and South Australia and Tasmania will have ceased and those States, and possibly Victoria, will look to New South Wales and Queensland for supplies, so that a balance may be struck and prices kept from showing a marked decline.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS FOR FEBRUARY.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk. Condensed.	Milk. Evaporated.	Milk. Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium					48,000	134,000	360
Germany	266	200	92		2,125,071	8,058,248	47,704
Italy	1		49,056		59		29,998
Netherlands	400	50,897	222			1,612,719	56,000
Poland and Danzig						487,440	
Spain					144,000		
Switzerland			43,274				
United Kingdom	404		240,449	53,470	142,848	1,021,314	38,084
British Honduras	7,767	1,510	7,756		33,164	5,350	248
Canada	311,372	317,284	39,661	1,013,776	42,367	752	6,154
Panama	116,317	36,891	53,575	126,475	159,094	472,288	2,718
Mexico	138,315	10,346	155,025	121,038	246,326	360,229	9,853
Jamaica	5,645	3,700	19,361	600	371,571	7,480	15
Trinidad and Tobago	32,194	1,740	2,144		191,700	1,102	
Cuba	80,875	2,830	176,061	1,069,570	2,772,556	68,335	14,294
Haiti	92,013	1,640	10,142		836	2,692	100
Dominican Republic	14,164	4,331	21,051		59,687	8,901	410
British Guiana	13,800	1,600	1,708		21,380	3,940	
Peru	1,224		1,500		5,280	166,342	13,445
China	200		27,424		275,122	125,233	3,600
British India			188		284,610	81,495	88
Straits Settlements						897,010	
Dutch East Indies					37,086	125,065	
Hongkong			5,602		108,000	2,775	
Turkey in Asia	360				129,000	46,120	
Australia		1,250				79,150	
Philippine Islands	30,410		16,216		366,336	152,511	
All other	123,076	50,535	38,443	16,314	233,553	111,935	18,158
Total: February, 1921	**968,803**	**484,754**	**908,950**	**2,401,243**	**7,797,646**	**14,032,426**	**241,229**
Total: February, 1920	4,294,369	2,122,516	1,193,648	2,547,712	22,143,626	20,855,034	942,649

Where We Send Our Cottonseed Oil.

The United States exported 39,689,396 lbs. of cottonseed oil, valued at $4,276,772 during the month of February, 1921. The Netherlands, Italy, and Canada were the chief purchasers. The Netherlands took 18,659,396 lbs., Italy 8,184,875 lbs., and Canada 4,367,822 lbs. Denmark, Norway, and France each took considerably more than 1,000,000 lbs.

Honey Exports During February.

The United States exported 114,129 lbs. of honey, valued at $15,698, during the month of February, 1921. The Netherlands, Germany, Canada, and British India furnished the chief markets, taking 103,170 lbs., 7,071 lbs., 1,816 lbs., and 1,152 lbs., respectively.

ENGLAND TURNS TO PRODUCTION OF NUT MARGARINE.

Most of Margarine Consumed Now Made of Vegetable Oils—Animal Fats Little Used.

The question has been raised whether or not the production and consumption of so-called nut margarine are increasing or decreasing in England, reports the American consul at London. Nut margarine is composed exclusively of vegetable oils, while the standard type of margarine is one composed in part of animal fats. It has been ascertained that most of the margarine produced in England during the war was made from animal fats, owing to the fact that shipping facilities from North and South America favored importations of animal fats in preference to oilseeds from the Far East and from Africa.

Weekly Consumption About 5,000 Tons.

The general trend among margarine manufacturers, however, is toward using only vegetable oils, and some of the principal concerns not only operate large trading organizations to collect their oilseeds but also possess their own steamers and thus provide their own transportation. The present weekly consumption of margarine in England is somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000 tons, of which probably 4,000 tons are believed to be manufactured entirely from vegetable oils, while the remaining portion is more or less mixed with animal fat.

The average weekly production of margarine of all kinds during the last seven years as officially ascertained was as follows:

	Average weekly tons.		Average weekly tons.
1913	1,500	1917	3,475
1914	1,500	1918	4,556
1915	2,219	1919	6,255
1916	2,479		

Fewer Tomatoes from East Florida.

Tomato movement from the East Coast of Florida had reached 1,069 cars by Mar. 26. This is about 57% of the number shipped during the similar period last season. Reduced acreage and serious damage by rain caused the decrease.

IMPORTS OF WOOL FOR FEBRUARY.

Imported from—	Class I. Washed and unwashed.	Class I. Scoured.	Class II. Washed and unwashed.	Class II. Scoured.	Class III. Washed and unwashed.	Class III. Scoured.	Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, etc.	Total quantity.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium					22,046			22,046
Denmark	19,593							19,593
France	35,531							35,531
Germany		11,033			52,381	83,100		146,534
Netherlands	57,909						48,654	106,563
Turkey in Europe							322	322
England	3,782,629	1,006,194	262,866		2,313,998		104,208	7,469,895
Scotland	424,588				1,379,601			1,804,189
Canada	475,500		11,515	9,078		4		496,097
Argentina	14,564,273	985,463	961,465	421	254,774			16,766,396
Chile	128,474							128,474
Uruguay	4,210,134				382,694			4,592,828
China	649,295		120,027		523,997		310	1,293,629
British India					22,958			22,958
Russia in Asia						10,460		10,460
Turkey in Asia	2,281				46,492			48,773
Australia	7,202,747	470,276						7,673,023
New Zealand	1,584,719							1,584,719
British South Africa	396,416	202,883	31,066		41,081			671,446
Total	33,534,089	2,675,869	1,386,939	9,499	5,040,022	93,564	153,494	42,893,476

IMPORTS OF WOOL TOPS FOR FEBRUARY.

Imported from—	Pounds.
Belgium	90,127
France	66,459
England	1,921,158
Canada	64,664
Australia	683,378
Total	2,825,786

Where Our Beeswax Comes From.

The United States imported 178,953 lbs. of beeswax during the month of February, 1921. Brazil furnished 66,160 lbs., Portugal 55,458 lbs., Belgium 23,057 lbs., the Netherlands 12,401 lbs., Germany 6,614 lbs., England and Canada over 4,500 lbs. each, and Mexico, Cuba, and Aden between 1,000 lbs. and 1,800 lbs. each.

Cotton

BOTH SPOT AND FUTURE PRICES ADVANCE DURING WEEK.

Average Middling Closed at 11.47 Cents—Better Demand for Certain Fabrics Reported.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts advanced during the week ending Mar. 26. The average price for Middling, as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 11.47¢ per lb. on Mar. 24 (Mar. 25 and 26 were holidays in practically all markets), compared with 11.05¢ at the close of the previous week and 40.93¢ at the close of the corresponding week in 1920. An advance of nearly ½¢ per lb. was made for the week.

During the week May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 70 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 67 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.35d. per lb. on Mar. 24, compared with 7.61d. at the close of the previous week and 25.21d. at the close of the corresponding week in 1920.

Spot sales decreased slightly during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 57,590 bales, compared with 62,158 bales the previous week and 42,399 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Reports received indicate that the upward trend in prices for raw cotton during the week was followed generally by a similar movement in prices for fabrics; that the demand for certain kinds of fabrics was good, but that buyers as a whole under present conditions are not generally attracted by the present level of prices.

Closing Future Prices for Mar. 24 and for the Corresponding Weeks in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
May	12.42	38.47	24.77	11.95	38.02	23.50
July	12.84	35.72	22.46	12.35	35.34	22.30
October	13.30	32.14	20.58	12.79	32.04	19.50
December	13.57	31.32	20.20	12.98	31.25	19.10

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 25.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,715,477	5,824,227
Port stocks	1,371,435	1,259,250
Interior receipts	5,699,198	6,019,239
Interior stocks	1,666,593	1,214,228
Into sight	8,316,194	9,806,238
Northern spinners' takings	1,307,189	2,249,724
Southern spinners' takings	2,204,677	3,028,381
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,475,521	4,573,271

Exports for the week ending Mar. 25 amounted to 77,834 bales, compared with 101,320 bales the previous week and 185,024 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 25 amounted to 3,685,849 bales, compared with 5,040,631 bales in 1919–20.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 25.

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,227,960	2,623,624
France	427,927	488,140
Germany	757,393	275,377
Italy	395,259	347,941
Japan and China	279,681	607,704
Other countries	598,529	697,785
Total	3,685,849	5,040,631

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Mar. 24 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Mar. 26, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	250	225	300	250	300	400	275	475	250	303
Strict Good Middling	250	200	175	275	200	250	300	225	375	225	248
Good Middling	200	150	125	200	150	200	200	150	275	175	183
Strict Middling	100	75	75	100	100	100	100	75	100	75	90
Middling	**11.75**	**11.50**	**12.00**	**10.75**	**11.50**	**11.50**	**11.15**	**11.30**	**11.75**	**11.50**	**11.47**
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	125	150	100	150	150	150	150	125	125	125	135
Low Middling	300	300	200	300	250	275	300	250	250	275	270
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	400	400	300	400	450	400	400	350	350	350	380
Good Ordinary [2]	500	500	400	500	550	500	500	450	450	450	480
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	100	50	50	50	50	150	100	50	75
Strict Middling	175	150	175	150	150	150	150	225	200	150	168
Middling [2]	300	250	300	250	200	275	250	300	300	300	273
Strict Low Middling [2]	450	350	450	350	350	400	400	425	500	425	410
Low Middling [2]	550	450	550	450	450	550	575	550	650	475	525
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	250	225	250	225	150	250	200	250	250	250	230
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	325	250	350	300	325	350	350	328
Middling [2]	500	500	450	450	300	450	400	400	450	425	433
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	325	300	300	275	150	300	300	350	350	325	298
Strict Middling [2]	425	400	400	375	250	400	375	425	450	425	393
Middling [2]	525	500	500	500	300	500	500	500	550	500	488
Sales for week, bales	2,192	385	2,947	68	10,350	1,890	19,250	12,948	4,391	3,259	[3]57,590

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of American Cotton Mar. 25.

	1921	1920	1919	1918
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	633,000	879,000	303,000	284,000
Manchester	82,000	153,000	48,000	30,000
Continent	488,000	523,000	347,000	122,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Mar. 24, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	65	41
Good Middling	1,852	281
Strict Middling	12,707	3,630
Middling	42,701	8,351
Strict Low Middling	37,542	8,830
Low Middling	8,205	2,316
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,555	1,606
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,644	1,518
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	3
Total	109,303	26,578

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Mar. 25, at the port of New York were 128,209 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 47,292 bales; at the port of New Orleans 407,474 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 373,158 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A slightly increased demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, California, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	12
Middling to Strict Middling, California, 1 1/8 ins	12½
Middling to Strict Middling, California, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 ins	13¼
Strict Middling, full 1 in	13¾
Strict Low Middling to Middling, California, 1 1/16 ins	11
Strict Low Middling to Middling, California, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	11¼
Strict Low Middling, California, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	11
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, 1 1/16 ins	10¾
Memphis:	
Middling, fair color, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 ins	12½
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	18
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	15

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 11¼¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	50
1 1/8 ins	300	350
1 3/16 ins	600	650
1 1/4 ins	.....	750

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted nominally at 40¢ per lb. at Savannah.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 39 3/8¢ per lb. for Fully Good and 32b for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2. grade is quoted at 32b per lb., of No. 3 grade 31¢ per lb., f. o. b. New England mill points.

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, on Mar. 25.

	Bales.		*Bales.*
1921	235,000	1919	405,000
1920	139,000	1918	330,000

Total Potato Shipments Uncertain.

Growers in central Wisconsin consider that when the price of potatoes at shipping points falls below 50c per 100 lbs. they can not afford to haul. Many farmers haul 8 to 10 miles, and if a load will not bring $10 they reckon that their time can be better used at other work. For this reason the low prices prevailing this season have made any forecast of the probable total shipments a very uncertain matter.

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